

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LIV.]

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 19.

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BIRTHS.

On the 19th October, at Nagasaki, the wife of JOHN J. SHAW, of a daughter.
On the 20th October, at 8, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, the wife of A. GIESSEL, of a son.
On the 22nd October, at 25, Seaward Road, Shanghai, the wife of R. POTTHUNT, of a daughter.
On the 22nd October, at 18, Range Road, Shanghai, the wife of DAVID C. DICK, of a daughter.
On the 22nd October, at Edgecombe Cottage, Confederate Estate, Singapore, the wife of E. F. H. EDLIN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th October, at the Peak Church, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., JOHN HASTINGS, of the firm of Deacon & Hastings, Solicitors, to DOROTHY EDMUNDS, younger daughter of H. W. EDMUNDS, of Grey Friars, Edgbaston, England.
On the 29th October, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Meissel, 6, Victoria View, Kowloon, by the Rev. Pastor Kriele, ELISABETH TRUMPF, of Bremerhaven, to LUDWIG PAUL GLISSMANN, of Glauchau (Saxony) and Hongkong.
On the 29th October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. E. J. Hardy, GEORGE WILLIAM CYRIL, son of the late Rev. EDWARD PEMBERTON, B.N., to KATE ISABEL, daughter of the late FREDERICK WILLIAM HOOPER.

DEATHS.

On the 1st September, at her residence, Hornsby, Sydney, the dearly beloved wife of JOHN LEMM, F.I.A., Architect, Hongkong, and second youngest daughter of the late GEORGE DRYSDALE, Esq., of Milson's Point, Sydney, aged 30 years.
On the 12th October, at Hankow, J. T. GREEN, Examiner, I.M. Customs, aged 40 years.
On the 20th October, at Hankow, GEO. E. J. GARDINER, aged 40 years.
On the 26th October, at the Peak Hospital, JAMES MC WILLIAMS, aged 62 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The German mail of the 3rd September arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Bayern*, on the 30th October (30 days); and the Canadian mail of the 8th October arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India*, on the 30th October (22 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Prince Su will represent China at King Edward's Coronation next year.

Mr. Tower, Secretary of Legation at Peking, has been appointed Minister to Siam.

Sir Ernest Satow has arrived at Weihaiwei, his visit being in connection with the administration of the city.

The *Temps* (Paris) understands that the amount of the Yunnan Railway loan has been subscribed four times over.

It is alleged that confidential information has been received at Washington that there is a likelihood of another Boxer outbreak.

Sir B. Boothby, Bart., Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro, has been transferred to Tokyo, vice Mr. J. B. Whitehead, transferred to Brussels.

According to a Laffan's Agency telegram, the Emperor Kwang Hsu has arrived at Honanfu. Prince Ching's family has left Peking, and is expected to settle at Waifengfu.

Strong protests are being made in the United States against the continuation of the war in the Philippines. Military men are gloomy, and trade prospects are inconsiderable.

The *Matin* (Paris) publishes a letter from General Veyron to Count von Walderssee, indicating the very strained relations which existed during the European occupation of North China.

Sir Robert Hart has instructed the Imperial Bead that there will be no change at present in the native Customs. There will be an investigation and later a gradual reform. Sir Robert hopes to quadruple the receipts.

Prince Chun, on his way back to China from Europe by the German mail steamer *Bayern*, landed in Hongkong at 2.55 on Wednesday afternoon, called on H.E. the Governor, leaving to appear at a Chinese reception in his honour at Connaught House at 5 p.m., and finally returning to dinner at Government House. His Highness left at 11.15 p.m. for the *Bayern*, which proceeded on her journey early on the 31st ult.

The Central News St. Petersburg correspondent, in a message to London last week, says that the conclusion of a Russo-Chinese Convention is officially announced. It is reported from Shanghai, however, that consequent upon the Yangtze Viceroy's violent opposition, the Empress Dowager has decided to denounce the Manchurian Convention. On receipt of this news Li Hung-chang developed a serious illness. Lord Li, son of Li Hung-chang, refuses the ambassadorship to St. Petersburg, as he declines to conclude the Russo-Chinese agreement.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, United States Commissioner, reports to Washington that it will probably be necessary to refer the Chinese indemnity question to the Hague Court of Arbitration, in consequence of the aggregate claims of the Powers exceeding China's promises.

Marquis Ito at a dinner at the Metropolitan Club, New York, said that the new position in the Far East necessitated the raising of extensive loans by Japan. He considered it the noble mission of Japan to try to play the part of the broker nation in future for the maintenance of the peace of the Orient. The Marquis sailed for Europe on Saturday, the 26th ult. His first visit will be to France.

There were rumours in Shanghai last week of anti-foreign trouble in Peking, but, the *N.-C. Daily News* says, we were unable to obtain any confirmation of them. The general opinion among well-informed native journalists is that nothing of the kind will occur, at any rate before the evacuation of Tientsin by the allied troops; though one of them remarked that a fresh rising would not surprise him in view of the foolish leniency of the Allies towards the leaders of last year's outrages.

The cost to the United States of running the Insular Government in the Philippines for the last quarter of the year 1901 comes close on to two and a half millions of dollars, gold; the actual figures, according to the act appropriating a sum for that purpose from the funds now in the Insular treasury, being \$2,490,143.82. But this act of appropriation does not cover all the expense of government for the fourth quarter of the year, as appropriations have already been made for some of the departments up to the end of the year, and sums for anticipated deficiencies in those departments are now only provided for.

According to a telegram received in Tokyo from Mr. Takahiro, the Japanese Minister at Washington, regarding the illness of Marquis Ito, the report is entirely unfounded. The origin of the report is as follows. A rumour being circulated among financial circles in America to the effect that Marquis Ito had a commission from the Government to place on the market in America Government bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000, many visitors crowded to his hotel with the view of making offers to undertake the transaction. Marquis Ito was so worried by these visitors that he at last refused to see any more on the excuse of illness. It was in this way that the report arose.

The *Universal Gazette*, discussing the news that Portugal wants a slice of Chinese territory to round off her possession at Macao, and that a Portuguese warship is being sent out, comments thus:—Alas! that such a poor and weak kingdom as Portugal insults China as if she was as strong as England. If that sort of thing succeeds, where will it land us? Portugal was strong in the sixteenth century, and her people were the first Europeans to come to the East, but now she is fallen to low estate. She has no money to pay for land and no soldiers to speak of. A single ship and three hundred and five soldiers at Macao are hardly sufficient to frighten us into surrendering our territory. Portugal is so poor that there are frequent reports that she wants to sell Macao to other Powers for the sake of the money she would get. Surely we are not going to yield to Portugal?

PRINCE CHUN'S RETURN.

(Daily Press, 26th October.)

To confess that we know absolutely nothing about what is going on in Peking at the present time may be imputed to us for righteousness. It may, nevertheless, be accepted as a fact that Prince CHUN is on his way back from Europe without having accomplished the programme of visits and sight-seeing laid out for him. We are told that his return at an earlier period than originally intended has been brought about by special instructions from Peking; and as the only apparently new event in the situation is the return of the Court, which at last seems in a fair state of being accomplished, we are led to surmise that the return of the young prince is in some manner connected with the new arrangements likely to be made. If, however, we are ignorant of what is actually going on, we may as well acknowledge that our ignorance of the intrigues being carried on behind backs in the most intriguing of all countries and of all courts is still more profound. There are of course people who know the innermost secrets of the Dowager TSZE HI; who can tell us who were her father and mother, and can answer for her sisters, and her cousins, and her aunts. Of course—officially—Her Majesty is the daughter of HWEICHENG, sometime Taotai at Wuhu, but our earliest gossip about her was when she ran about as a servant, buying petty household necessities in the streets of Peking. Such of course is the way of all Asiatic kingdoms, and it does not do to make too many enquiries as to the antecedents of the fair ones whom the monarch delights to honour. It is easy to find a father in China, and JAPHET, had he been a denizen of the Empire, would have had little opportunity for adventure in the search. Any way there seems some ground for the belief that Her High Amiability NALASHI is not so pleased as she might be with the choice she made of young PU CHUN as the Emperor. PU CHUN has not been a good boy, and worst of all he has not felt impressed with awe of Her High Amiability, of whose antecedents he probably knows too much to induce reverential respect. But NALASHI made one great mistake, and like all other bumbles it has arisen as a bugbear in her path. With perfectly needless insult to the present Emperor, she had PU CHUN declared as successor to her son T'UNG CHI, altogether ignoring in her temporary rage the actual Emperor on the throne; now, however, that events have declared themselves against her hasty choice, she is thrown back on her wits, and finds the difficulties of the situation gathering round her thick and fast. The Fifth Prince, TUN SIN WANG, being in open rebellion, has effectually placed himself outside the succession, and the only eligible branches are the families of the Sixth and Seventh Princes—Prince KUNG and Prince CHUN respectively. Both of these the Dowager TSZE HI has succeeded by her maladdress in alienating. On the decease of T'UNG CHI, the son of the first, the senior, was passed over, and the heir of the latter, who she hoped would prove more subservient to her ends, was selected. Unfortunately the present occupant of the Throne remains without issue, nor is there any hope that any will arrive, and as the Dowager took upon herself to appoint a successor, unless that appointment be regularly cancelled, the succession is sure to be disputed between the various legitimate claimants. Altogether there is in the succession enough to excite serious apprehension amongst the

various members of the Imperial Clan. In the ordinary course of events, had not the Dowager, then no longer legitimate Regent, interfered, the succession would have been arranged for by the Emperor himself adopting a son and heir to succeed to the Empire, and continue the Imperial sacrifices; and according to almost universal custom, such adopted heir would have been a son of his brother, the Prince of CHUN. The Prince has not yet been blessed with an heir, to the best of our belief, but as he is in good health, and has not been forced like his brother into vicious habits, there is no reason for apprehension. The Prince himself cannot without such a breach of custom as would practically amount to sacrilege succeed, but the difficulty here is the deliberate act of the Dowager, in having thrown discredit on her own choice in the person of the Emperor. It is therefore not at all improbable that a family council will force itself, even on the Dowager TSZE HI, as a necessity of the moment in order to extricate herself from the impasse into which she has by her acts run herself; and with this too may be connected the seeming state of uncertainty as to the movements of the Court. That the Emperor should be desirous of returning to Peking there is little doubt, as it is in consonance with all his previous actions, but that the Dowager, who has inflicted such wrongs on his house, and humiliated the Throne, not only in the eyes of foreigners but of its own subjects, should be desirous of avoiding a spot where every stone is eloquent of failure, is no less in consonance with all we know of her character. The Dowager to whose misdirected zeal the present abasement of her country is due is this year sixty-six. She has proved herself physically a strong woman, and in the nature of events will probably live for many years more. She is unfortunately just at that age when ambition, in the absence of other passions, is apt to grip tightest its victim, and having once tasted power she has shown herself loth to relinquish it. The immediate result of all this is that the Empress has made up her mind to stop at Kaifeng, a spot where we may very well leave her. If this were the only result of the contest we might rest fairly satisfied, but unfortunately the end is not yet. The Imperial family has fallen to such low condition that there is not a single individual of sufficiently strong intellect to assert himself, even in the Dowager's humiliation, and it remains still doubtful whether the Emperor will dare to go on to Peking or be content to resume insignificance in TSZE HI's palace, as a well trained sleeve dog. At best Kaifeng is but a poor place for a capital. It has neither road nor water communication, the plain in which it is situated, once fertile, has by centuries of misgovernment been reduced to little better than a desert: the trees that once preserved the surface have been extirpated, the Yellow River is a continual source of terror, and the winds of spring clothe the district, often for days and weeks, in impenetrable storms of dust—the waste of the cultivable soil. Were the Court of China different in its ways, its presence and the amount of money diverted to the neighbourhood might be some little benefit to the inhabitants. The Court of China is not, however, of that nature; wherever it fixes itself it eats like a canker into the soil; its residence at HSIAN has proved the final ruin of that city, and its stay in Kaifeng is not likely to prove more beneficial. Kaifeng's defence is its utter poverty—it could not be poorer than it is—but this is a poor look-out for the future of China. With Kaifeng as capital all the present abuses will be perpetuated.

Should the Capital be fixed, in spite of the Dowager, at Peking, Kaifeng will none the less prove a sink of corruption that for years to come will seriously hamper the embarrassed finances of the entire Empire. Still the home coming of Prince CHUN, should that young man prove of sounder metal than his brother or cousins, may affect for good the present almost hopeless situation. This is the most sanguine view to be taken of the reasons that have determined his sudden return.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDO-CHINA.

(Daily Press, 30th October.)

There can be no doubt that France has now realised that in the possession of Indo-China she has a property with great potentialities. It may be assumed that, apart from the efforts of that remarkable man M. DOUMER, recent events in the Far East have opened her eyes to the necessity of making use of what she already has if she is to play an important part in the anticipated exploitation of China. The ambition is a very legitimate one, and under certain conditions will be beneficial to the Eastern world. These conditions, it may be briefly stated, are abstention from rapacious political and geographical expansion, bringing France into conflict with her neighbours, and a substitution of commercial expansion, to the advantage both of France and of these neighbours. Hitherto French policy in Indo-China and Southern China has been marked by unwarranted aggressions, followed by no reasonable efforts to turn to profit the territorial gains. If this policy is to be pursued the result can but be disastrous ultimately. The dreams of the wildest French colonial expansionists seem to include the complete annihilation of Siam and the extension of French influence eastward to Canton and north-westward to Szechuen, deliberately bringing the British and French boundaries into contact. This, it may safely be asserted, could only take place if the British Empire reached that state of decadence which its enemies pretend to foresee coming on it. Such geographical expansion, however, is certainly not desired by the non-official residents of Indo-China, the wisest of whom have for years been protesting against the neglect of the solid advantages offered by an exploitation of already acquired land in the pursuit of shadowy empires beyond it. Land-grabbing does not appeal to the merchant, who sees his government caring nothing for the development of resources ready to hand which would enable him to become prosperous. And the merchant certainly has common-sense on his side.

However, as we have said, France seems to be turning her attention to the potentialities of her present Indo-Chinese empire. Recently the Press of Indo-China reported that the last word has not been said about the Yunnan railway scheme, to which it is proposed to devote seven times the revenue of the whole of Indo-China. It seems certain at least that a Commission of Enquiry is coming out, but whether it will consider the whole question of the railway or merely the question of routes cannot yet be said. If our Southern contemporaries are not misinformed, the anti-DOUMER party, if we may call it so, has managed to make itself heard at last in Paris, and now that the effects of the Governor-General's visit to France have somewhat worn off, his ideas are being a little more carefully discussed. This may be so. It will doubtless be to the eventual profit of Indo-China if it is, for, clever man as is M. DOUMER, his relations

with the extreme expansionists are too close to make him a safe autocratic ruler. His term of office has so far seen little enough done for the welding together of the colonies which he administers. The concentration of the Government departments at Hanoi may be a step in this direction, but it is admitted on all hands that there is a grievous lack of railway intercommunication between the different parts of Indo-China, and the want of any deep-water harbour is still commented on. Those who cry out most strongly against the Yunnan scheme would gladly see railway extension within the limits of Indo-China itself. A wide field lies open before a Governor-General who prefers to turn to profit France's unexploited colony in South Asia instead of seeking ever to increase its size.

North of Indo-China the newly acquired territory of Kwanchauwan offers further scope for French industry. The latest reports indicate considerable activity. Our contemporary *L'Avenir du Tonkin* comments on the success of the efforts made to develop the place, and says that daily Kwanchauwan attracts a larger portion of the trade that used to go to Pakhoi, Yu-lin, and neighbouring regions. "Petroleum in particular," says *L'Avenir*, "tends to pass through our new French port, and opium only goes to Pakhoi in very small quantities, in consequence of being able to enter Kwanchau free of duty. In the last quarter of 1900 there was a drop of 46 per cent. in opium arrivals at Pakhoi, and it can be foreseen that in a short time all the opium destined for Kwangsi and Kwangtung will pass through Kwanchauwan." The Hanoi paper goes on to point out that while the port develops, the French commercial situation in all the regions washed by the waters of the Gulf of Tonkin grows stronger. The settlement at Kwanchauwan has brought about the establishment of a regular fortnightly mail service between Haiphong and the new port, and the connection is coming closer and closer. "If one day, as is suggested," concludes *L'Avenir du Tonkin*, "a railway is built running from Kwanchauwan to Kwangtung province, French influence in these regions will be great; but already happy results have followed our installation at Kwanchauwan." Not only France, but all other nations interested in South Chinese trade would rejoice at the exploitation of the Southern provinces, provided that French policy is not corrupted by the land-grabbing instinct and the exclusion as far as possible of all other than French trade. France's activity will be welcomed just so far as it is marked by the comity due to other nations which has been lacking in past French administration in Indo-China. This is a fact to which at least the non-official French residents in Indo-China are fully alive. The officials, however, are either wilfully blind or abnormally dense. They have at least the spectacle of an extremely valuable but practically undeveloped group of colonies to show them the folly of the past régime.

It is commonly believed, says a Vladivostok correspondent, that in the South Ussuria district wild beasts, such as tigers and panthers, have all been exterminated, but a recent incident shows that such is not the case. The correspondent then goes on to describe how two Russian peasants in the neighbourhood dislodged a large panther from a tree, thinking it to be a raccoon, and being in consequence badly mauled. They managed, however, to kill the beast. Other residents in the district assert that they had seen another panther during the past few days, while it is stated that a tiger had also been seen in the neighbourhood of Grodekovo Station.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 31st October.)

It is not too much to say that the main political interest of the world is at the moment concentrated on the game being played between Russia and China in the Far East. Of Russia and China it is but a truism to say that they are very much alike in most things—only more so. Both are vast and overgrown Empires; both are nominally autocracies of the most compromising nature, and in both the nominal head is little more than a puppet. Both are distinguished for general ill-faith, and disrespect for engagements; and finally, we may say that both are dominated by their provinces. But herein comes a strange contrast; while in one—China—that influence has been used to hold the Empire, in both cases tending to fly in pieces, together, in the other the tendency is being used to produce disruption. China, as avaricious as the other of extending her grasp over her neighbours, has long from senile decay lost the power of holding the morsels she would willingly clutch; and the other—Russia—already as rotten at the core as was Rome after the death of SEVERUS, finds herself as entirely dominated by her Asiatic provincials as was Rome herself in the third century. There is thus an instinctive though probably quite unconscious bond drawing the two nations together. Both, more or less, find themselves shunned by their more respectable neighbours; and so both, without any thought of keeping their mutual engagements, parade certain mysterious notes in the nature of accommodation bills, which they are mutually desirous of foisting on the outer world as *bona-fide* and negotiable documents, representing real transactions. Some months ago, we found Russia drawing a huge bill of this nature against the whole of Manchuria. China, as far as she was represented by her acting manager Li, was quite ready to accept, but the other directors at the last moment finding that the transaction had got blown on, withheld their signatures, and the affair failed. Both were, however, too far committed to drop the affair, but some more taking form was necessary. Curiously enough this time it is China that draws on Russia. Russia had received from her correspondent abroad an excessive consideration, so she authorises her friend to draw on her for the balance in excess, and the note apparently reads: "Twelve months after sight pay to my order, &c., for value received." There is unfortunately one ugly little flaw in this plausible transaction, and that is that the amount sought to be returned by Russia is confessedly the proceeds of the previous overdraft, and too much like the game of seesaw to be readily negotiable. In the next place the letter of authorisation is not altogether free from suspicion. Russia has indeed, and not for the first time, put too much faith in the gullibility of her European friends. "The Chinese Government," it says, "must clearly understand that the occupation of Manchuria was solely for the protection of Chinese interests and rights in the East." The Marquis of ANGLESEY the other day had a valet who desired to take care of his Lordship's jewellery to the value of some thirty thousand sterling; we believe it was a brutal English policeman who could not see what a very different thing this was from a common instance of theft, and had the unfortunate man locked up, to be committed by a still more brutal magistrate. Again, in that peculiar language with regard to the use of which Count LAMSDORFF has lately made

us familiar, Russia, this time we believe truthfully promises to withdraw all the Russian troops "after the restoration of the railway to China." Doubtless she will, but when does she propose to return the line? Evidently after St. Tibb's Eve; a festival, as we used to learn in our school days, neither before nor after Christmas. It is doubtless extremely attentive of Russia thus to take the world into her confidence, but curiously no one asked her, and the "confidence trick," we should have thought was rather a belated device at this stage of the proceedings. The curious thing is that Russia should take any steps to prove her uprightness. Why does she do it? As a first-class Power it is not a customary thing for her to make these uncalled for excuses. If Russia wants to grab Manchuria, surely she is big enough to do so. We do not desire to be the keepers of her conscience, and she surely does not think that we are at all likely to be deceived by this claptrap. It would be more dignified, as well as more straightforward, on her part to do the thing, and talk about it afterwards. Conscience, however, makes cowards of us all, and impels us to do many strange things which in our sober senses we would at once see were merely making of ourselves a laughing-stock to the world. Russia did not scruple to commit such petty thefts as to carry off fifty miles of rails, or break open a safe at Tientsin to abstract some title-deeds. Her conscience in this latter case was, it is true, sufficiently tender to lead her to add the crime of arson to her other peccadilloes. So it is evident that Russia has a conscience, and one that troubles her very considerably at times; unfortunately it is that sort of conscience that leads the hardened criminal to commit a greater crime in order to conceal from himself the traces of his former misdeeds. This is what Russia has come to under the management of that newest specimen of international honour, the Minister Count LAMSDORFF. Meanwhile Count LAMSDORFF has served us one useful turn by his policy of evasion and prevarication. We know what Russian honour is worth; we had, it is true, suspected for a long time, but we were loth to express it in words. Now Count LAMSDORFF has himself proclaimed from the housetops that he himself reckons it as little as ourselves; namely, at a value so infinitesimal that it is of no practical amount whatever. It is as well that we should have this evidence. Lord LAMSDOWNE, speaking on the 29th December last of a communication received from Count LAMSDORFF, directed the British Ambassador to inform the chief of the Russian Foreign Office that he regretted "the publication of a communication so inaccurate in detail and so misleading in its general tendency." Such remarks fall lightly in St. Petersburg. Still, the Count seems to have out-Lamsdorffed himself in his last little game of confidence, and it is time for our Ministers to look things squarely in the face.

On the 19th ult. at Shanghai the team which is going to represent Shanghai here during the Cricket Week played the next XVI of Shanghai. The game was an uninteresting affair, the XVI going in first and making 76 only, while the Hongkong team made 50 for 3 wickets (K. J. McEwen 20, Capt. Rose 10, W. H. Weippert 2, T. Wallace 14 not out, W. J. Turnbull 1 not out). Mann and Potter each took 5 wickets against the XVI, the former for 11 and the latter for 29 runs, while Stanion took 4 for 21. The *N.C. Daily News* report says:—The batting was not by any means brilliant. It is now too late in the season for match cricket to be taken seriously, and it is hoped that our Hongkong representatives will make the most of net practice.

H.E. LIU KUNG-YI AND THE MISSIONARIES.

(Daily Press, 1st November.)

Viceroy LIU KUNG-YI, of the Liang Kiang provinces, has sent to the Consuls of the Powers in the territory under his rule a circular letter, in which he deals with the question of missionary interference in disputes between their converts and other natives and proposes the adoption of certain rules to be observed in the event of such disputes. These suggested rules are:—(1) If the missionary decides to take up the case of a convert, he must apply to his Consul, giving him a complete statement of the question in dispute. (2) The Consul, after examining the merits of the case, will, if he is satisfied, communicate it to the Chinese officials, who will then take action. (3) Unless this rule is followed, no notice whatever will be taken of direct applications on the part of missionaries. It is stated that the Consuls who have been circularised by LIU KUNG-YI have signified their approval of the proposal, and we trust that this is so. The evils arising from the practice hitherto prevailing of a convert, whether in the right or in the wrong, invoking his priest's or pastor's aid to fight his legal battles before the local Chinese authorities, have been made abundantly manifest of recent years, and it cannot honestly be denied that the friction thereby set up has contributed very largely indeed to the hatred of foreigners in various parts of the Chinese Empire. We must do the missionaries of the religious bodies concerned in preaching Christianity in China the justice to say that most of them do not deny the interference, to a certain extent, but naturally enough they claim to be merely protecting their proselytes from injustice. A tendency may be observed, however, in the teachers of one sect to admit that those of another are not particular in investigating the merits of their converts' cases before taking them up and putting pressure on the native officials. Naturally, therefore, in an English colony we find the Roman Catholics admitted to be the real offenders. The evidence procurable in the matter certainly seems to show that they are the most aggressive, and of course their priests make use of the quasi-official rank which was "granted" to them by the Chinese Government. But the whole point of the question is this: The missionary, apart from his religious teaching and, if he is duly qualified, his medical practice, is sailing under false colours when he acts in the way referred to by Viceroy LIU KUNG-YI. All the Powers interested in China have representatives whose duty it is to look after things temporal connected with their nationals; and as far as the converts of a British missionary, let us say, have any claim at all on British protection, that claim is the care of the British Consul in the neighbourhood. The missionary is not in China to take an active part in temporal affairs, and where he does so he steps beyond his province into one for which he is as a rule admirably illqualified. We quite recognise the force of the argument that a missionary has feelings, that he cannot look on calmly while his converts are persecuted, and that even common humanity forces him to take some steps to prevent injustice. This is quite true, but it does not point to the necessity of the direct interference of a professedly religious teacher in extraneous affairs. The Viceroy of the Liang Kiang without a doubt indicates the proper course in asking that the missionary should refer to his Consul, giving a statement of the question in dispute, the Consul to communicate with the Chinese officials if satisfied

as to the merits of the case. The third clause, that no notice is to be taken of direct applications on the part of missionaries, necessarily follows. The suggestion is wise and statesmanlike, and the wonder is that any objection should be raised in good faith against it. Opponents of the scheme may plead the badness and corruption of many of the native officials. This is an unfortunate fact, but it does not render them easier to be dealt with by a missionary than by a Consul, but rather the reverse. If LIU KUNG-YI's critics really mean that they distrust the Consuls to whose care the disputes are to be entrusted, then we do not see what remedy they can hope for, since in the event of a refusal to do justice the dispute must pass out of the hands of the missionary into those of the consular representative. It is unless to talk of bad Chinese officials, if the real culprits are negligent foreign Consuls. As a matter of fact any such charge against the consular body is absolutely unjust. The Consul uses his influence far more in the interests of peace than the militant missionary. As the Canton correspondent of the local *Telegraph* told us on Wednesday, the United States Consul at Canton has addressed the American missionaries within his sphere of action, urging on them the importance of the following three points:—(1) The bringing together in friendly conference of Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries. (2) The regulation which prohibits catechists and teachers interfering in disputes between Christians and non-Christians. (3) The regulation which states that Consuls will not take up cases which had their origin previous to the reception into the Mission of the person or alleged convert concerned. Mr. McWADE is not alone in his views, though he has taken the initiative in formulating them. A great opportunity is now offered for the removal of the most fruitful source of friction in connection with Christian propaganda in China. If by the action of unreasonable minds among the missionary body the opportunity is allowed to slip, folly will be a mild term to apply to this action. One of the most enlightened modern Chinamen (and one, moreover, who has done both his own country and the rest of the world great service by his attitude during the recent crisis) has proposed a line of procedure which must appeal to all sensible men, whatever creed they profess. The proposal is made so far with reference only to the Liang Kiang provinces. It should be extended to the whole of the Chinese Empire and enforced therein by the Consuls and Chinese authorities acting in concert. The remedy, if the native officials should refuse to do justice to a case concerning Christian converts, would then be in the proper hands, and the hybrid missionary-political agent would be done away with altogether.

The *Kobe Chronicle* comments on our statement that some sort of supervision should be placed over the production of the locally made "safety" matches, and says:—"Can it be the matches are made in Japan? We remember that when some years ago the Editor of the *Chronicle*, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, referred to the bad quality of the matches exported as examples of the evil done to Japan's commercial reputation, the *Daily Press* thought the complaint was exaggerated, though, as it happened, it was based on a Japanese Consular report." We may point out that the "locally made matches" are Hongkong produce. We have heard several other complaints recently as to the quality of these "safety" matches, and it is certainly high time that the Government supervised these in the same way as other dangerous goods.

JAPANESE RAILWAYS.

(Daily Press, 2nd November.)

From the Japanese *Resumé Statistique*, of which we have already spoken, we glean some extremely interesting statistics of the cost and working of the railway system of the islands, which has already assumed a remarkable development. Roughly, the area of the mainlands of Japan is 31,000 square miles, and the length of railways open to the end of 1900 was 3,700 miles, or one mile of railway to each $8\frac{1}{2}$ square mile of area, a very fair showing considering the mountainous character and high elevation of the interior. The result of this was that up to that period only one line had been opened across the Island of Nippon, which has to cross the Usui Pass at an elevation of some 3,200 feet, to attain which a rack rail has been found necessary. Owing also to the very indented character of the coast, only one large town in Japan, Maebashi, exceeds a distance of 60 miles from the coast, the majority being within less than half that distance, so that the railways have to a very considerable extent to compete with coasting steamers. The result of experience up to date has, however, been so favourable that no less than 1,000 miles of additional line were at the date mentioned either in progress or had been surveyed. This length of railway had been constructed at a total cost of 266½ million yen, or practically £7,200 per mile, which, considering all things, must be looked upon as reasonable. The receipts from these lines in 1900 amounted in gross to 39½ million yen, or practically £1,000 per mile per annum—close on £20 per week. This may seem insignificant, but at the beginning there were many lines, in Ireland especially, that succeeded in paying dividends on equally small receipts. About 66 per cent. of the receipts were derived from passenger traffic, probably owing to the fact that easy access to the sea favoured the transport of goods by steamer rather than by rail. Of the receipts, less than half were expended in working expenses, so there was actually 19½ million yen left for return on capital, say 7½ per cent., a result testifying to the care with which the lines are administered.

Coming to speak of the lines from personal experience, it may be said that the latter conclusion is borne out by the facts of the case. The lines in the beginning were introduced under the control of English engineers, and we see everywhere indications of the fact. They remind one, not of English working of the day, but of English working of 30 years ago, and the contrast is curious to any one acquainted with modern work in England or the United States. This old English system is very apparent, not only in the rolling stock, but in the signalling, the arrangements of the stations, and even in such minor details as uniform and what may be called the etiquette of the lines. Fares are low, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ English fares, and there are with a few exceptions three classes of carriages. On most of the lines the short English carriages with four wheels of forty years ago still survive, though on some of the more modern and better worked lines long carriages, running on four-wheeled bogies, are being introduced. From the nature of the country gradients are apt to be steep and irregular, and this tendency has been increased by the necessity of keeping down initial expenditure. For the same reason a gauge of 3ft. 6in. was adopted, but unfortunately the distance between the up and down tracks was likewise reduced, with the result that the side overhang of the carriages has been reduced to an extreme, and without great expense it will

not be possible now to increase the width of the rolling stock, which at present is too narrow for really profitable working; a defect which as traffic increases will grow continually worse. The greater portion of the lines are laid with only a single track, only one or two of the main lines possessing a thorough double line, and the defects of this early parsimony are beginning to make themselves felt. Rails, too, are light when compared with modern practice elsewhere, so that the railway system generally is worked under many disadvantages.

At the beginning English locomotives were universally adopted. They were well made and good specimens of the ordinary English type of the period, and were well adapted for the light traffic then passing over the lines. Now all these conditions have materially changed, and on the main lines trains of twelve and fifteen or more coaches are ordinarily employed. The early engines have been found unserviceable for the growing traffic, and a large number of new engines have of recent years been ordered. Unfortunately, here economy of first cost has been too much the custom, while the comparative nearness of America and the greater facility for obtaining new locomotives there has led to orders having been recently placed in the States, to the almost entire exclusion of modern English engines. It cannot be said that the result is very satisfactory. Many of the American engines are, it is true, good specimens of workmanship, and do their work perfectly satisfactorily, but unfortunately the same cannot be said of the majority. While, however, an engine of a standard pattern can be laid down from America in some three or four months after the despatch of the order, some seven or eight will be required for the arrival of one from England, and as engines are never ordered till the last moment, the result has not been satisfactory to any parties concerned, except the engine-builder. In its essentials the conditions of the lines more nearly approach the English than the American system, and English locomotives would certainly be longer-lived under the circumstances, besides as a rule being more economical in the way of repairs, as well as in consumption of fuel for an equal development of power.

With regard to the working of the lines, there are many defects almost inseparable from the conditions under which the lines have been made. As yet there is little tendency to the amalgamation of the lines, and most of the short lines are worked independently. Besides the Government lines, totalling a little over 800 miles, the statistics give no less than forty-four separate organisations for the remaining 2,800 miles, or less than an average of 64 miles, and of these the longest, though by no means the chief, line has only 330 miles under one administration, namely, the Kiu-shiu line. The consequence is that through trains are rarely to be found running even between important centres. To give an instance: Maebashi is one of the chief centres of the silk industry, and Yokohama is the chief shipping port. A loop line has been made round Tokyo to connect the Yokohama-Tokyo and the Maebashi line and to avoid the break which occurs between the two termini in the Capital. Even so the passenger has to change trains and carriages twice on the journey—at Shimabashi and Akabane; the whole distance is under 100 miles, yet the time occupied is over five-and-a-half hours. If the passenger desire to cross the island to Nangano or Niigata, another change of carriage at Takasaki is necessary, yet all these lines

actually connect, and only a little change of system is needed. Again, as stated above, there are three classes on all these railways; the second is certainly no more needed than it has been found to be in England, and a change such as the Midland Railway introduced there would on all but a few suburban lines be found profitable to the companies. With regard to the actual working, the Japanese demand a meed of praise. The rolling stock in essentials is kept in good order, and carefully examined; true, the interiors are not much attended to and comfort is rarely studied. Naturally the Japanese are clean in their persons, and are very well disposed to make themselves agreeable, and a little teaching is all that is required in the little amenities of travelling life. Again, the locomotive stock is really very fairly treated; engines are kept in good and substantial order, and the service suffers little from that gross carelessness that is the distinguishing feature of the Chinese. The conditions already spoken of—narrow gauge, light rails, single lines—render rapid travelling difficult. Still, the trains, to the credit of the management be it said, are more than fairly punctual, and the train as a rule keeps time at the intermediate stations to the minute. There appears to be a regulation against making up for lost time, and this perhaps is carried rather to an excess; as a factor of safety this is an error on the right side. The Japanese stationmasters and guards, it is pleasant to notice, are at all times polite, and the traveller will generally find little things done willingly to ease any discomfort. Altogether, considering all the circumstances of the case, the Japanese can afford to be a little proud of his management of his railways; they are not perfect by a long way, but they by no means bear out the remarks we heard as to their mismanagement from a recently arrived American tourist at Akabane station. In many respects indeed, in the words of the person to whom the remark was addressed, the Japanese could teach their would-be critic a lesson.

RUSSIA AND ASIA.

(Daily Press, 29th October.)

Reasonable it might be supposed that the daily sending of the more important news of passing events by telegraph to the East, especially seeing the few words allowed, would afford but little political scope to the packer to display his political proclivities. As a matter of fact most papers in the Far East have from time to time noticed a tendency on the part of REUTER'S European offices to impart a tinge to the telegrams sent. As fortunately in the universal competition we are not altogether dependent on REUTER, and as we have besides learned his little peculiarities, this small display of partiality does not grievously harm us, even if it have not its accompaniments of utility. It was thus that a few days ago REUTER informed us that the Afghanistan succession, and all questions arising out of it, had been settled between the Governments of Great Britain and Russia in the most completely satisfactory manner. This doubtless, as far as it goes, is important, and certainly to those concerned most welcome news. REUTER has, however, forgotten to tell us the pith of the matter, and has left us completely in the dark as to whom the satisfaction has been given or what is the matter that has afforded such unmitigated satisfaction to someone. Judging from the recent Blue-book issued about certain transactions

concerning the Chinese Imperial Railways in North China, we might suppose that a settlement that would afford much satisfaction to Count LAMSDORFF might seem anything but agreeable to Lord LANSLOWNE, or *vice-versa*, while to the British public at large, who have some little interest at stake in the matter, it might well be that a settlement of a matter in which there was nothing to be settled might not be looked at as in any respect a matter for self-congratulation. So far as Russia is concerned the questions with respect to Afghanistan were settled upwards of fifteen years ago, when after the little Panjda incident of not over savoury memory, the frontier between Afghanistan and Russian encroachments was settled in as clear a way as anything could be with a Power that never hesitates to-morrow to break its plighted faith of to-day. Russia has exhibited lately a strong disposition to act the part of the village bully, and to ask how much she is to have out of all international disputes to keep her hand out of the mess. She appears to be tempted to look upon herself as a kind of universal referee. We can comprehend a suggestion on the part of Count LAMSDORFF that in return for being permitted without questions asked to plunder someone else he should promise to refrain from making an offensive display about the frontiers of Afghanistan, but in such a deal the terms are not equal. If England gives her word, say not to object to Russia's ways in Manchuria, she is morally bound to her engagement, as her character for truth is of more importance to her than even a temporary check to Russian ambition in Northern Asia. The case is, however, widely different with Russia. Russia's word is valueless to her, for the very reason that no one will accept it in the open market. The transaction would be equivalent to the exchange of a Bank of England note for a flash note of hand drawn on Aldgate Pump. We must, we fear, accept REUTER'S information as but another case where the wish is father to the thought. That the constituents whom REUTER loves to tickle in the East would be delighted that England would make some specially foolish pact with Russia, we have some reason for surmising, but we doubt if any such pact as is suggested by REUTER would be acceptable by the British nation at large. Arrangements may be made with regard to frontiers and other important details in Asia, and the Public would welcome any sign that showed a disposition on the part of Russia to become a better neighbour than she has recently shown herself. The time is yet distant, we fear, when Russia will consider her best interests to lie in friendly co-operation with her neighbours, and till that time arrives we cannot expect her of her own motion to make such a pact as is suggested in the telegram. There has been no sign of any influence other than friendly having been brought to bear on Russia with regard to Afghanistan, and as Russia, at least in her present temper, is not likely to be moved by friendly considerations to commit herself to a friendly act, we may well, until further news arrives, postpone our congratulations.

A correspondent writes to the *Yushin Nippo* that, owing to the postponement of almost all the projected Government works in Formosa, business is completely paralysed. Happily at Kelung harbour construction works are being continued, and trade is slightly better there than at other places. The situation may be improved if the work of railway construction be resumed. There is, however, at present no prospect for some time of the prosperity in trade which was experienced about five years ago.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 24th October, 10.25 p.m.

Yung Lu has sent a secret despatch to Li Hung-chang, in which he states that the Empress Dowager strongly desires that China should fraternise with Russia, who promises to prevent foreign aggression and to protect her at Peking.

Li Hung-chang, the despatch continues, must promptly conclude the Manchurian treaty, relying on Yung Lu's support against the Southern Viceroy.

LONDON, 25th October, 5.55 p.m.

It is reported that a secret despatch from Yung Lu to Li Hung-chang stated that the Empress Dowager is desirous of friendly relations with Russia, who promises protection and will prevent all foreign aggression.

SHANGHAI, 29th October, 8.54 p.m.

The family of Prince Ching has been removed bodily from Peking to Kaifengfu, apparently permanently.

SHANGHAI, 1st November, 8 p.m.

Consequent upon the Yangtze Viceroy's violent opposition, the Empress Dowager has decided to denounce the Manchurian Convention. On receipt of this news Li Hung-chang developed a serious illness.

Lord Li, son of Li Hung-chang, refuses the ambassadorship to St. Petersburg, as he declines to conclude the Russo-Chinese agreement.

The Empress Dowager has ordered the arming of the rifle brigade of the Imperial Guards at Peking with ten Maxim guns and 5,000 magazine Mausers.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 31st ult. in the Board Room. The President (Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were present:—Hon. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General (Vice-President), Hon. W. Chatham (Acting Director of Public Works), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. Fung Wa Chün, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Mr. J. Bryan (Sanitary Surveyor), Secretary *pro tem*.

A NEW LATRINE.

Correspondence relative to the erection of a latrine on the west side of Gillies Avenue, Hunghom, was laid on the table.

Dr. CLARK moved that the latrine be removed to the north-west end of the same lot, as an objection had been raised that the latrine, where it was proposed to place it, would be situated on the high road between the landing-stage and the village. By putting the latrine on the north-west end of the same lot that objection would be overcome.

Mr. CHATHAM said he had no objection to seconding the motion, but he was afraid it would not overcome the real objection, because the latrine, on the new site proposed, would be in equally close proximity to the houses in regard to which the objection had been raised. The motion was agreed to.

THE EXAMINATION OF DEAD RATS.

Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the examination of the rats found dead and sent to the mortuary. It embodied a report by Dr. J. Bell, who stated that he had, in accordance with instructions, examined the spleen and heart-blood of 100 rats found dead. Of this number only two were found to have died of plague. The two plague-infected rats came from Praya East and Des Vœux Road Central.

In forwarding Dr. Bell's report to the Colonial Secretary for the information of H.E. the Governor, Dr. Atkinson stated that this result was important, showing as it did a diminution of plague-infected rats coincident with a decrease in cases amongst human beings. Another fact worthy of note was that it was from Des Vœux Road Central that

some of the last notified cases had come. It was a pity they could not ascertain the houses from which these rats had come. They had been thrown out into the streets by the inhabitants and picked up by the rat-collectors.

To these remarks of Dr. Atkinson H. E. the Governor replied in the following terms:—“This is valuable and interesting. What is now being done by the rat-catchers? I think it may be well to try the experiment of getting professional rat-catchers from home to supervise operations. If rats are to be tackled we must not make two bites of a cherry. The question of rat-proof houses ought again to be brought before the Sanitary authorities. With solid floors and no ceilings, rats would find no resting place, and possible communication with drains could be taken up by the Public Works Department.”

Dr. Atkinson, in answer to the foregoing minute of His Excellency, reported that the rat catchers were obtaining about 4,000 rats per month now and the numbers were increasing each week as they got more thoroughly into their work. A professional rat-catcher from England would have no knowledge of the Chinese language or habits and it was doubtful therefore whether he would be of much use. The question of the prevention of the access of rats to dwellings had been already considered by the Board and they had recommended (1) the adoption of gratings with smaller interspaces for storm-drains and gullies; (2) the prohibition of all ceilings and lath and plaster partitions in tenement dwellings outside the European reservation area. The ground surfaces of all dwellings had now to be concreted, and he thought that in all ground floors a single layer of tiles on the top of the concrete might also be required in dwelling rooms, as much of the so-called concrete laid down in the Colony was of very poor quality. Wooden upper floors would suffice if there were no ceilings, as the absence of a ceiling would prevent the rats having any hiding places on these floors—other than the hollow walls—where such exist.

RATS AND THE DISSEMINATION OF PLAGUE.

Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the Memorandum on the Influence of Rats in the Dissemination of Plague. This Memorandum, which is printed for the use of the Colonial Office, is the work of Professor W. J. Simpson, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on the Hygiene of the Tropics, London School of Tropical Medicine.

Referring to the Memorandum, H.E. the Governor minuted:—“I find in a note on p. 9 that an investigation by Danysz, of Paris, had obtained excellent results in destroying rats in Paris by inoculation. If any further report has been made upon this subject, I shall be glad if the Crown Agents will kindly let me have it, and, if necessary, obtain for this Colony some of the inoculating medicine, so that the experiment may be tried here before next February, at the end of which month, or the beginning of March, plague usually reappears.”

Dr. Clark replied to this minute as follows:—“Professor Danysz's virus has proved a failure. I submitted, on account of some experiments I had conducted on the subject in another C.S.O. in August last. Since that report was presented there have been reports in the medical journals showing the inutility of the virus, and the Director of the Hygienic Laboratory at Washington has reported similarly. Rat-runs have been treated here with crude carbolic acid in all houses that have been disinfected, since the suggestion was made by Professor Simpson.”

The PRESIDENT, remarking upon the report from Washington showing the inutility of this virus in killing off rats, said he thought they might conclude that the scheme was not worth trying in Hongkong.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY INSPECTION COMMITTEE.

The report by Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Fung Wa Chün, two of the members of the Quarterly Inspection Committee, for the third quarter of 1901, was laid on the table. The report dealt with the results of visits to houses, latrines, etc., in Health Districts 7 and 8.

A minute by Dr. Clark, showing what steps had been taken to carry out the recommendations of the Committee, was attached.

Hon. A. W. Brewin minuted:—“The M. O. H. has stated what action he has taken on the

Inspection Committee's report, but I should like to see some explanation of the condition of affairs found by the Committee.”

Dr. Clark minuted in reply:—“The district inspectors visit each house in their districts at least once in two months, and deal with such illegalities as they then find. There is ample time between one visit and the next for such illegal structures as cubicles to be put up again, and the fact that between two and three thousand summonses a year are applied for shows that this is constantly done. It is rarely that a summons is applied for until after at least one warning in writing has been issued.”

Hon. W. CHATHAM remarked that the concreting of houses in Victoria must have been going on for some years now in Hongkong, yet he noticed they were still at work in Wyndham Street. He would like to know when this concreting of houses was to be completed.

Dr. CLARK explained that the work had been delayed owing to the conditions under which it had to be carried out. Before taking up a floor they had to serve a notice on the tenant and also on the owner. Where it was concrete the flooring had to be replaced. All this took up a considerable amount of time.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, it was agreed to forward the report to the Governor for His Excellency's information.

MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR THE COLONY.

The mortality statistics for the week ended 19th October showed a death-rate of 27.8 per 1,000 per annum of the population as compared with 20.1 in the previous week and 26.9 in the corresponding week of last year.

The following minutes were appended:—

Hon. A. W. Brewin:—“Is the mortality from malaria above normal?”

The President:—“Yes, apparently; and more or less evenly distributed.”

The PRESIDENT stated that this increased mortality was due to bronchitis and pneumonia consequent upon the setting-in of the north-east monsoon, which principally affected elderly people.

This was all the public business.

PRINCE CHUN IN HONGKONG.

The German Mail steamer *Bayern*, in which Prince Chun is making his homeward voyage, reached Hongkong on the 30th ult., and was moored at Kowloon Wharf at twelve o'clock. By reason of the fact that His Highness had not landed, as was expected, at Singapore, there was complete uncertainty here as to whether he would or would not come ashore at Hongkong, and it was not until his arrival that the Prince's intentions were made known. When His Highness intimated that he would visit His Excellency the Governor, the provisional arrangements made for his reception were hastily completed and carried out.

The arrival of the *Bayern* at Kowloon was awaited by a large number of the Chinese Government officials and merchants from Canton and by the leading Chinese citizens of Hongkong. When the steamer was laid alongside the wharf, these repaired on board and presented their cards to the Prince, who received his visitors on the hurricane deck.

Lieutenant Blake, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, who has just returned from leave at Peking, was carried over to the *Bayern* in the launch *Victoria* in order to learn His Highness's intentions. Upon being informed that the Prince was to visit to Hongkong, he returned on shore, and fitting arrangements were completed for the reception.

The Chinese population were apparently well pleased to hear of the Prince's resolve to pay the Colony a visit. During the early part of the day, groups of them lounged about Blake Pier, discussing the chances of seeing His Highness. When definite word came that the Prince would land in the afternoon, their numbers were greatly augmented in a very short time, and when the hour of his arrival drew near several thousands had congregated about the Pier and in Pedder Street, Queen's Road, and Wyndham Street, through which the procession was to pass on its way to Government House. It had been arranged that His Highness would leave the steamer at half-past two o'clock, by the launch *Victoria*, but

it was some fifteen minutes later that the lowering of the Chinese flag on the *Bayern* intimated the Prince's departure for the shore. At the same time, the warships in the Harbour ran up the Chinese colours and fired a Royal salute.

By this time the crowd in the neighbourhood of the Pier was very dense and comprised a good representation of Europeans. Quite a number of these carried hand-cameras and the spectators so armed showed a tendency to encroach upon the Pier itself—which was being kept clear by the police—in their endeavour to secure good standpoints for a snapshot. The police however showed no sympathy for them in their efforts to get a "good picture" of the Chinese Prince. Excellent order was maintained at the Pier and along the line of route by a body of police, European, Indian, and Chinese, to the number of about 50, under the command of Mr. A. Mackie, Acting Deputy Captain Superintendent, and Mr. G. Kemp, Acting Chief Inspector.

Upon his arrival at Blake Pier at five minutes to three o'clock, Prince Chun was received by Lieutenant Blake, A.D.C., and took his seat in the state chair, green-coloured with yellow facings, which had been sent down to the Pier for his conveyance to Government House. A guard of eight Indian constables under Sergeant Garrod having closed in upon the Royal chair, and the A. D. C. having taken his seat in another chair behind, the procession moved off towards Government House, preceded by the Chinese mandarins and the Prince's suite. The streets en route were crowded with spectators, mostly Chinese, all anxious to get a glimpse of His Highness. But this was by no means an easy thing to do, for the Prince's features were scarcely discernible in the shade of his curtained chair.

At Government House, the Prince was formally received by His Excellency the Governor and the Colonial Secretary.

After remaining at Government House for some time, His Highness was carried to Connaught House and was there entertained to a banquet by the leading Chinese of the Colony. About half-past six the Prince returned to Government House, where dinner was served at eight o'clock, and a number of leading Colonial, Naval and Military officials, and civilian residents were invited to meet him. After dinner Prince Chun returned to the *Bayern*.

The Shanghai mandarins are making great preparations for receiving Prince Chun, who is expected to arrive there next Saturday. He will reside in the Foreign Office in the Bubbling Well Road, the same as he did before he started for Germany.—*Daily Press*, 31st October.

His Imperial Highness Prince Chun left Hongkong on the 31st ult. on board the German mail steamer *Bayern* for the North. The Prince's movements during his visit to Hongkong have already been briefly recorded in these columns. On landing shortly before three o'clock on Wednesday, His Highness was carried to Government House and received by H.E. the Governor. There he partook of tea and smoked a cigarette, after which he repaired to Connaught House to meet the Chinese merchants of the Colony. Arriving there at half-past four, he was received on the first floor by Mr. Fung Wa Chun, who conducted him to the drawing-room. Here light refreshment was served. In conversation His Highness said he was very much pleased with the way in which he had been welcomed to Hongkong. At five o'clock, an adjournment was made to the dining-room where a banquet was served, covers being laid for 100 guests, and it was noted with satisfaction by his Chinese entertainers, as a proof of his recovery from recent illness, that His Highness showed a good appetite. Mr. Liao-Tsz Shan, of the Chinese Merchants Association, proposed the health of the Dowager Empress and the Emperor. Mr. Fung Wa Chun proposed that of Prince Chun, and in doing so wished His Highness a pleasant voyage back to the North and the best of health. In responding, Prince Chun thanked his entertainers very much for their kind invitation and their hospitable reception. He had enjoyed himself very much and could not find words to express his gratitude for it all. He had been received very well by British and Chinese alike.

As His Highness had arranged to dine with H.E. the Governor at eight o'clock, he withdrew from the party, and with his suite went to Government House at half-past six o'clock. Here he was received by His Excellency, and introduced to the guests who had been asked to meet him at dinner. These included Major-General Sir W. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., and Lady Gascoigne; His Honour A. G. Wise, Acting Chief Justice; Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Lockhart; Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Rear-Admiral Sir J. Bruce and Lady Bruce, Sir Thomas Jackson, Sir Chentung Liang, K.C.M.G. (who received his title on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee), Major Beresford-Ash and Mrs. Beresford-Ash, Lady Brownrigg, Dr. Mark, Mr. Chang, Colonel the Hon. R. H. Bertie, C.B., Colonel Brown, R.E., Lieut. Wrottesley, Captain White, Captain Warren, Mr. Pensonby, Captain Pagett, R.N., and Lieut. Blake, A.D.C. Dinner was served in the large dining-room. The Prince proposed the health of King Edward in Chinese, and his speech was interpreted by Sir Chentung Liang, K.C.M.G., and His Excellency the Governor proposed the health of the Emperor. These were all the toasts. The time was spent in conversation until 11.15, at which hour His Highness left and went on board the *Bayern*.—*Daily Press*, 1st November.

LAUNCH SEIZED BY PIRATES.

Particulars have now come to hand of the seizure by pirates of the launch *Ut Fat* which, as already reported in the *Daily Press*, went astray from Macao on Tuesday night. The *Ut Fat* is owned by Cheung Po, 36, Wing Kat Street, and has been running regularly for some time past between Hongkong and Fung Chung and Tai O, carrying goods for the shop-keepers there and bringing back fish to this Colony. On Tuesday night on her arrival at Tai O, and after passengers and cargo had been discharged, the captain and two members of the crew went on shore, leaving nine men on board. Shortly afterwards a party of Chinese, variously described as consisting of from twenty to thirty persons, came off in boats, boarded the launch and overpowered the crew—at least such is the story told by the latter. At any rate the crew were batted down with the exception of the engineer and two stokers, whose services the pirates took advantage of for the running of the launch, enforcing their commands by means of loaded revolvers.

When the pirates had secured the crew they ordered the engineer to steam up the river. That order he had to obey. A circumstance which goes to show that the whole affair was preconcerted was that on her way to the river the launch was met by a coal-boat which transferred to her a fresh stock of fuel. Doubt prevails, in fact, as to whether the pirates and the crew were not in league. But be that as it may, the crew, with the exception of the engineer and the stokers were kept under hatch by the pirates until they were nearly at Taiping, when by some chance the launch ran aground. Fearing the danger of capture, the pirates speedily scurried off, and the imprisoned crew were released by the engineer and the stokers. The pirates in their hurried flight took no time to sack the craft. Except for some trifling articles it seems that all the fittings, &c., are intact.

When the tide rose the launch was floated off the shore, was navigated up the river towards Taiping, and was picked up later by a Chinese Customs cruiser. The Chinese authorities made inquiries respecting the ownership of the boat, and as a result she was escorted to the Water Police Station and with her crew was given into the custody of Inspector Riley, who on Friday brought her to Hongkong, where she now lies at the wharf. The nine men found on board were taken before Mr. F. J. Badeley, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, and formally examined. Further enquiry into the case is being made by the police.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP AT STONECUTTERS' ISLAND.

On Friday, the 25th ult. the camp was very quiet. H.E. the Governor, who was the guest of the officers, arrived at Stonecutters' about 8 p.m. and was received by a guard of honour provided by "D" Company. The band also attended, and discoursed appropriate music. It was generally expected that a concert would be given, and as this belief had extended beyond the limits of the camp there was a fair turn-out of visitors. Disappointment, however, was in store for them, and this experience was shared by the men of the Volunteer Corps, many of whom had made a special point of attending camp in order to be present at the concert. His Excellency and the officers of the Corps, however, did not finish dinner until ten o'clock, when the men, who had previously been asked to postpone the concert, were at liberty to proceed. But the affair was a fiasco, for before it was properly set going the whistle of the last launch for Hongkong warned the few visitors who had waited that it was time to go. His Excellency and most of the officers graced the proceedings with their presence for about ten minutes, and then withdrew. A few of the officers remained to hearten the "sing-song," and as an extension of time had been granted, half an hour was pleasantly spent. Lights were extinguished soon after the departure of H.E. the Governor, and the camp rested again to prepare for the labours of another day.

On Saturday, the 26th, all units paraded shortly after half-past two and crossed in launches to Lai-chi-kok, where some excellent shooting was put in. The Field Battery practice was capital, and the marksmanship reflected highly on the thorough training the unit has received. H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, K.C.M.G. accompanied by the officers of his staff, watched the firing with interest. During the course of the day Major Bryant, in command of the Volunteer Corps had a rather unpleasant experience. He fell between a launch and the pier at Stonecutters', and was rescued not without difficulty. A Sikh pulled him out of the water.

At night another impromptu concert took place, and was productive of perhaps even better talent than usual. A good number of visitors were present, and everything was done to make their stay a pleasant one. Some of the visitors helped in the entertainment, Messrs. W. G. Worcester and A. H. Barlow being notable successes.

On Sunday, the 27th was, so far as all practical work was concerned, the last day of the camp. After early drill, all units assembled for church parade. The Rev. E. J. Hardy, Chaplain to the Troops, preached, and the service was attended by H.E. Major-General Gascoigne and staff. The general inspection took place shortly after eleven o'clock. There was a good muster of the Corps, and when the examination of the men's accoutrements was over, the parade was formed into three sides of a square and addressed by Major-General Gascoigne.

HIS EXCELLENCY, who spoke briefly, as he did not wish to keep the men in the sun, said he was highly pleased with the muster and with the smart appearance of the Corps, which seemed every year to be growing better. This was a most gratifying sign, for when His Excellency arrived in the Colony to take over the Command of the Troops, it was a very serious question with him whether or not to keep the Volunteer Corps in the defence force of the Colony. However, by its zeal in the direction of becoming efficient the Corps had justified its right to be included in that force, and it gave him great pleasure to say so. The Corps, continued the Major-General, appeared now to be taking things with a greater amount of seriousness, and every fresh camp was better than the last. Referring to the manoeuvres at Lai-chi-kok on Saturday, His Excellency spoke in complimentary terms of the appearance made by the Corps on that occasion, and characterised it as very business-like. The work done was good, and there was no talking or fussing; everyone appeared to know what was to be done, and did it. The promptitude with which firing was commenced

when the order was given was also commendable. Dealing with a matter that has aroused no small amount of comment in Volunteer circles, the disbandment of "B" Company, His Excellency said the step was rendered imperative by the fact that, should the necessity of calling up the Corps ever arise, the Company's services, from the fact that the members are employed in the Naval Yard, would not be available in the particular section allocated to it in the defence scheme that had been prepared. It was only after very serious consideration, said His Excellency, that it had been decided to ask these men to send in their resignations, but there was a probability of their services being not altogether dispensed with. One very satisfactory feature in connection with the disbandment of "B" Company was the remonstrance that had come from its members, showing that they were really in earnest in regard to volunteering, and were not treating it lightly. Whilst on the question of companies, His Excellency said he would like to mention that Colonel Browne wanted more men in the Engineers. Three times the present number were required, and in the Colony there were sure to be found just the kind of men needed. One point, however, would have to be observed: their enlistment and service must be under precisely the same conditions as those attaching to the other units, and they would also have to be available when the occasion arrived, if it ever did, for the particular section allocated to them in the defence scheme. His Excellency concluded a highly favourable speech by congratulating Major Bryant on the appearance and condition of the Corps.

The inspection came to a close with the drilling of the various units, at the request of Major-General Gascoigne, who followed the movements closely. His Excellency and staff then went the round of the tents, which had previously been smartened up. The men occupying each tent stood at attention, and the non-commissioned officer in charge was questioned as to whether the time spent in camp had been enjoyable, and whether there were any complaints to make. There were no complaints, and the answer to the first question was always in the affirmative. Major-General Gascoigne and staff left for Hongkong soon afterwards.

In the afternoon sports were held, and were witnessed by a large number of visitors. They were heartily entered into alike by competitors and visitors, and as the band of the Corps played between the events the time passed pleasantly for all. The first item was a football match between the Field Battery and all Machine Gun Companies. The Field Battery won by one goal to nil, scoring in the first half. A tug-of-war followed between the Field Battery and "A" Company. The first pull was an easy win for the Field Battery, but in the second, although they were again successful, they had a much stiffer struggle. As the conditions were the best out of three pulls, the Field Battery won the tie. "D" Infantry Company had a bye in the tug-of-war. They were pitted against "C" Company, but the latter Company could not send up a team, their members not turning up in sufficient numbers. The puttie race was rather interesting. The putties were placed on the ground some distance away, and the competitors had to race for them, put them on, and run back to the starting place. Points were given for neatness and, of course, speed. Sergeant Terrill, "C" Company, was first; Private Wichell, "D" Company, second; and Corporal Collins, "E" Company, third. The event in which the greatest interest centred was the tug-of-war final between the Field Battery and "D" Company. There was not much to choose between the teams, for although "D" Company were the heavier men, the Field Battery were a well-trained, hardy lot. The Field Battery drew their opponents over the mark in the first pull, but in the second, having changed ends, "D" Company equalised matters by pulling the Field Battery over. The third and last pull was a hard one, and was won by "D" Company, whose superior weight told against training. The prizes were presented by Major Bryant at a concert held in the evening.

The Camp, which was probably the most successful yet held, broke up on the morning of the 28th ult.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. J. J. FRANCIS, K.C.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C., took place at 5 p.m. on the 30th ult. at the Roman Catholic Cemetery in Happy Valley. The Right Rev. Bishop Piazzoli conducted the funeral service, which was fully choral. There was a very large attendance of the friends of the deceased, among those present being Major-General Sir W. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary), Sir Thomas Jackson, Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, His Honour A. G. Wise (Acting Chief Justice), Mr. F. A. Hazeland (Police Magistrate), Sr. A. G. Romano (Portuguese Consul-General), Mr. Norton Kyshe (Registrar, Supreme Court), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Captains Forbes, Sanders, and Macdonald, and Lieut. Underwood of the Volunteer Corps, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne (Chief Clerk of the Magistracy), Mr. E. H. Sharp (barrister), Mr. C. S. Sharp, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. G. W. F. Playfair, Mr. J. Goosmann, Mr. H. N. Mody, Mr. W. Poate, and many other members of the bar and the commercial community. The Volunteer Corps, in which the late Mr. Francis took an active interest, was largely represented. There were also present many of the Roman Catholic clergy, the French and Italian Sisters of Charity, and the girls from the Italian Convent. At the conclusion of the service in the Chapel, the coffin was carried to the grave, into which, after the last rites had been performed, it was lowered by members of the Volunteer Corps. The coffin bore the inscription, "J. J. Francis: aged 62 years." Numerous beautiful wreaths were sent by friends of the deceased as well as by the different local organisations with which he was connected. The Chapel was draped in black. Bishop Piazzoli wore his full canonical robes, and the service was most impressive.

THE DEATH OF MR. E. ROBINSON.

REFERENCE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court on the 25th ult. the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, before proceeding with the business of the Court, addressed His Honour A. G. Wise on the subject of the death of Mr. E. Robinson as follows:—My Lord, before the business of the day is proceeded with I desire, as the head of the local bar, to express our sense of the deep loss we have sustained in the sudden death of Mr. Edward Robinson. The deceased gentleman practised for nearly fourteen years as a barrister in this Colony, and during that period was distinguished for the great care and painstaking industry which he devoted to the cases in which he was engaged. I think it would be difficult to find his equal in the conscientious devotion which he bestowed upon the interests of his clients, and those who met him in Court found him at all times a most courteous and chivalrous opponent. Our deep sympathy is extended to his sorrowing widow and family in their sudden bereavement.

In reply, His Lordship said—Mr. Attorney, on behalf of the Bench, although my learned brother is unavoidably absent in another Court. I beg to concur entirely in the remarks you have made in reference to this, the second loss which the local bar has sustained within the last two months. I also wish to join with you in the expression of our sympathy with the widow and family.

The *Manila Times* of the 25th ult. says:—Sixto Lopez, the much-advertised Filipino agitator, started on his journey from Hongkong to Manila last week intending to come on the *Loongsang*. His journey was of short duration, though. While being accorded a farewell ovation by the members of the Hongkong Junta aboard the *Loongsang*, prior to her sailing, Sen. Lopez decided to defer his trip to some other date. Just why this hasty decision was determined upon is not yet known, but eye-witnesses state that the agitator was handed a message, and it is inferred that this was a cablegram advising him that conditions were not favourable to himself in Manila.

THE "PARRAMATTA" IN A STORM.

PASSENGERS UNDER HATCHES.

The P. & O. s.s. *Parramatta*, which arrived on Saturday, the 26th ult., experienced extremely rough weather a few days out from Singapore. The first indications of the storm came at four o'clock on the morning of the 24th, when the barometer began to fall rapidly; the sea was running high, and there were heavy squalls. By eight o'clock the wind had increased to a fresh gale, and the barometer dropped 29.72. At noon it was blowing a gale from the N.N.E., with thick heavy rain squalls and a very high sea. At 4 p.m. the barometer had dropped to 29.67, wind and sea increasing. From seven in the evening till twelve midnight the gale was at its height, the wind being of hurricane force, with heavy rain and confused sea. After midnight the barometer started to rise, and gradually the wind and sea decreased. The remainder of the voyage to this port was made in dull, overcast weather, with a strong breeze and cross sea. The experience of the passengers was not an enviable one, for they had to be battered down when the storm was at its worst. The seas washed continuously over the steamer, but fortunately nothing more serious happened. The stress of the storm was seen in the general appearance of the *Parramatta* when she arrived in the harbour. Her funnels were crusted to the top with salt spray, and the hawser holes were rusted from the continual wash of the heavy seas.

The steamer *Arratoon Apear*, which arrived on the 27th ult. from Calcutta and the Straits, experienced similar weather, and was finally hove to to ride out the storm, the centre of which passed to the northward of her position.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held in the Chamber Room, City Hall, at noon on the 22nd October, 1901,—Present: Sir Thomas Jackson (Chairman), Hon. J. J. Bell Irving, Messrs. W. Poate, R. L. Richardson, H. A. Ritchie, N. A. Siebs, H. E. Tomkins, Hon. T. H. Whitehead (ex officio), and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous monthly meeting (held 16th September) were read and confirmed.

PROPOSED REGISTRATION OF CHINESE PARTNERSHIPS.

Read letter from the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, dated 9th September, acknowledging receipt of Chamber's letter of 13th August, and noting with thanks the promise to forward to them the result of the inquiry by the Committee appointed by the Governor to investigate the subject.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD said that the Report of the Committee had just been issued.

It was decided to apply to the Government for a copy and send it to the Singapore Chamber as soon as possible.

THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SHIPS.

Read letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated 16th Sept., in continuation of previous correspondence, informing the Chamber that H.E. the Governor had recommended for the consideration of the Secretary of State the question of the appointment of a second Health Officer of the Port, who will be allowed no private practice, and that Dr. Jordan, in view of his long service, be permitted to retain his private practice on shore, only, however, on the distinct understanding that when himself engaged in private practice, he will place at the disposal of the Government another officer as his substitute, who will not be allowed to take private practice on board any ship; with a further recommendation that if Dr. Jordan is not willing to accept these conditions, another Health Officer of the Port be appointed on the same terms as those offered to the second Health Officer.

It was decided to reply expressing satisfaction with these proposals.

THE CHINESE TARIFF.

In accordance with the decision come to at the

last meeting, a letter was addressed on the 18th September to the British Minister at Peking acknowledging receipt of his letter of the 26th August giving certain information as to duties on imports, and, referring to the signature of the Protocol, expressing a hope that there will be no delay in carrying out its terms both in the letter and the spirit.

The SECRETARY stated that, on the 30th Sept., a letter was addressed to the Chamber of Commerce calling attention to the fact that Sir James Lyle Mackay, the Commissioner appointed to conduct the commercial negotiations with China under the provisions of the Protocol, would probably arrive here about the middle of November, and inviting them to either express their views on the Tariff in the form of a Memorandum, to be transmitted through this Chamber, or to send a representative to meet the Commissioner with this Committee.

The SECRETARY said that, so far, no reply had been received to this communication.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be well to write again, and the Committee concurred in this view, it being the general opinion that the Canton Chamber should be represented here when the Commissioner arrived.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought the Chamber should do something on the occasion of the arrival of the British Commissioners, though it was probable they would not wish to remain in the Colony long. He might mention that Sir Ernest Satow was coming down to meet the Commissioners.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN thought there should be a conference between the Committee and the Commissioners.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD suggested that a memorandum should be prepared by a sub-committee composed of representatives of the Import-houses, giving the views of the Chamber on the Tariff and trade.

After some discussion,

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Vice-Chairman, Messrs. R. L. Richardson, H. E. Tomkins, T. Arnold, and A. B. Smith be appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the programme and draw up a memorandum of the subjects connected with the Tariff to lay before the Commissioners.

Hon. J. J. BELL IRVING seconded, and this was carried unanimously.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE.

On the 29th Sept. a letter was received from Messrs. Dennys & Bowley, forwarding copy of a Petition presented to the Government by the Kwang Wan Steamboat Co., Ltd., the Shun On Steamship Co., Ltd. and the Shun Tai Steamship Co., Ltd. (owners of steam launches plying between Hongkong and ports on the West River), with reference to the number of passengers they will in future, under the Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance of 1899, be allowed to carry on board their launches.

On the 28th idem a letter was received from Mr. Whitehead, enclosing copy of a draft Bill, and, referring to the above Petition, suggesting the appointment of a Sub-Committee to consider both the Bill and the Petition.

This suggestion was adopted, and on the 12th October the Sub-Committee presented their report, which was to the effect that the proposed amendments in the Ordinance met their approval, with one exception, viz., in No. 16 of Quarantine Regulations (Table I) in which they suggested the substitution of the words "if on ship's articles" in place of "whether on the ship's articles or not." With regard to the petition of the launch-owners, they fully endorsed the proposed Government Regulations, and were of opinion that all steamers trading from Hongkong to the West River and other Chinese Inland Waters should be governed by the River Steamships' Regulations, under which the Macao and Canton river steamers run.

Letters to this effect were despatched on the same day to the Hon. T. H. Whitehead and to Messrs. Dennys & Bowley.

Read letter from Messrs. Dennys & Bowley, dated 17th October, in which, after acknowledging receipt of Chamber's letter of the 12th idem, they asked if the Committee were aware that the River Steamer Regulations, as the Ordinance at present stands, only apply to vessels of over sixty tons, and that an amendment of the Interpretation clause will be necessary to bring

launches of less than 60 tons within sec. 28 of the Ordinance.

After some discussion, it was decided to write in reply that the Committee were aware of the fact mentioned in Messrs. Dennys & Bowley's letter.

With regard to the amendment suggested by the Chamber in No. 16 of the Quarantine Regulations,

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD said that when the clause was discussed in the Legislative Council he moved an amendment in the sense suggested by the Chamber, but though Mr. Bell Irving, Mr. Thurburn, and Mr. Wei Yuk supported him, it was lost, the original clause being carried by the aid of the Senior Unofficial Member and Dr. Ho Kai, who voted with the official majority.

After some discussion, in which regret was expressed that the Government should have seen fit to reject so reasonable an amendment,

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the shipping companies and firms should be asked to unite in a protest against the clause as carried, and send it in to the Chamber, when the Government might again be addressed on the subject.

This was unanimously adopted.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Read letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated 16th October, referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the amendment of the Bankruptcy Law, enclosing copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies covering copy of a letter from the Board of Trade on the Bankruptcy Amendment Ordinance, 1901, with an opinion by Mr. Muir Mackenzie, its legal adviser, together with copy of a minute from the Crown Solicitor on the subject, and requesting the opinion of the Committee on the points raised by the legal adviser of the Board of Trade, which were summarised as follows:—

1.—Should the meaning of the term "debtor" in the Bankruptcy Ordinance be extended so as to include, in addition to British subjects, not only resident foreigners, but also non-resident foreigners carrying on business in the Colony, either as partners with others, or by means of a manager or agent, either in a firm name or in their own names?

2.—Should an adjudication be allowed to be made against a firm in the firm name, so as to bind all the joint and separate property of the partners in the firm although not individually named in the order of adjudication?

The CHAIRMAN said he was decidedly of opinion that their answer to these interrogations should be in the affirmative. He thought that they would all agree with these proposals, which were in the spirit of their own suggestions for amendment of the Bankruptcy Law, only they went perhaps a little further.

The Committee unanimously concurred in these remarks, and it was decided to reply to the letter in that sense.

This was all the business of public interest.

CANTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 26th October.

THE NEW HOUSE TAX.

The new house tax came into effect last month, but has hitherto provoked no disturbance, as the landlords have not yet attempted to raise rents. But the people do not look upon it with favour, and the deputies who were sent round to enquire the rent of each house were received rudely everywhere and pelted with stones in one village.

THE LAST OF THE BOW.

The bow in China, though it has long ceased to be an effective weapon, was still the official weapon until the recent Imperial Edict condemning it, and it made its final appearance a week ago, when the last military examination on the old lines was held. The Edict substituting the gun for the bow was only received when the candidates for the military examination had all reached Canton. They therefore petitioned the Viceroy to allow the old examination to be held once more. He first refused, but finally consented. The actual examination was held on the parade ground outside the East Gate a week ago, and lasted two days. A trench was dug some two feet

deep, and in this the horses ran. Being unable to turn, their riders could therefore give all their attention to the shooting. Four wickerwork pillars some two feet in diameter were set up at intervals a few feet on the left hand side of the trench, and these served as the targets at which each man discharged his arrows. Proclamations were formerly issued forbidding Europeans to watch the examination for fear of accidents, but this was not done this year and there were two or three present. The bow-shops, whereof there are over a score by the East Gate alone, will be hard hit by the change, and are being forced gradually to close their doors.

THE CIVIL EXAMINATION.

Thursday morning very early the list of Kuiyan or M.A.'s was carried in procession with music from the Examination Hall to the Governor's Yamen, and then placarded throughout the city. The total number of degrees given was 176, about double the average number. The list was headed by a man of the Sz Yap district; the second was a native of Canton. The 68th name is that of a rich Singapore merchant who has come to China especially for this purpose. The successful candidates attend a banquet at the Examination halls in a few days, after which the Chief Examiner leaves the building, where he has been shut up for a month. His entry and exit are the occasions of a procession in which the officials ride in open chairs and wear court dress. There is much competition among the proletariat to be the first bearer of the news to a successful candidate, as custom decrees him a reward of ten dollars. The same authority also compels the candidate to give a feast to his friends, which involves the spending of some \$200 more.

THE STRIKE OF FISHERMEN.

The Wong Sha strike of fishdealers has come to an end. It was occasioned by the creation of a new embankment, 500 broad, which prevented the fishing-boats from discharging their cargoes as formerly, at the back of the dealers' houses. The dealers objected to the expense involved in hiring coolies to carry the fish, and refused to supply any fish to the shops in the city. The price has consequently risen, and the Wong Sha fishermen who were thrown out of work did a little rioting. They told the prefect on his enquiry into the case that a certain literary Doctor had advised them to do this as the only way of calling attention to their grievances, and he dismissed them with a caution. The matter has now been settled by the constructors of the new embankment undertaking to allow the fish-dealers to occupy the new houses on the water front of it in exchange for their present dwellings.

A BOXER VICTIM.

A day or two ago a man was observed in Canton who, though dressed in rags, was by his manners and appearance a gentleman. The gate-keeper of a certain rich merchant noticed him passing and repassing the house and told his master. The merchant went out and accosted him, and he replied that he was looking for the house of Mr. So-and-so (giving the name); the merchant said that he was the man in question. The beggar thereupon gave his name and the merchant, recognising it, invited him to come in. It appears that this man lived in Peking, where he was very prosperous. He owned 27 pawnshops, was reputed to possess one million dollars, and had seven sons, one of whom was a member of the Han Lin Academy, while two were Kuiyan. Last year on the beginning of the siege of the Legations the Boxer official demanded a sum of \$300,000 to be paid within two days. He was unable to find the money. The soldiers entered his house and killed all his family, men, women, and children, on whom they could lay hands, to the number of over 40 persons, finally burning the house. He himself with one attendant escaped and reached Shanghai, where his money gave out and he supported himself for two months as a street hawker. A friend had persuaded him to come to Hongkong, and he now wished to return to Peking. The merchant lent him \$100, and has since had a letter forwarding the money and saying that the man having sold such property as he could recover, is going to try to make a new fortune in another land.

TONEIN NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Hanoi, 18th October.

NEW CAPITAL FOR INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi is to become the capital of Indo-China. The transfer of all the Government departments from Saigon to Hanoi will be made in a very short time. This decision has been taken by M. Doumer, the Governor-General, in the course of his recent sojourn in this town. The whole of the Tonkinese Press applauds this decree.

THE VIOLATED BOUNDARY.

We have not yet received any additional details about the different riots which occurred in Laos. I have already informed you of the violation of the boundary by Siamese troops, and I may state now that very serious representations have been made to the Siamese Government by the French representative at Bangkok.

M. DOUMER'S TRIP.

Our Governor-General, whose family is now at Dason, has proceeded on the *Kersaint* to Batavia and Bangkok. He will not return to Saigon before the beginning of November.

MURDERERS STILL AT LARGE.

Giang and the other murderers of M. Martin at Bacninh are not yet caught, notwithstanding the very active pursuit of Inspector Lambert and the Mandarin Quan-an Chu-man-trinh.

THE AGRICULTURAL CHAMBER.

The electors of the Cochinchina Agricultural Chamber are convoked on the 27th October to elect five new French members instead of M.M. Paris, Guéry, Monceaux, Camérini, and Vidal, whose mandate expires on the 7th November.

M.M. Gobert and Lecacheu, members of the Tonkin Agricultural Chamber, have left Hanoi, the first going to France for reasons of health, the other to China and Manila for several weeks' absence.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 29th October.

THE HOUSE-TAX.

What seemed before merely a rumour is now a real fact, and before long funds raised by means of the house-tax will be flowing, as a contribution to the defrayment of the large indemnity to the foreign Powers, into the coffers of the Chinese Government. With a view of ascertaining particulars concerning the rent of every house, two *weiyuans*, sent by the Cheng Hai Shien, have been busy here of late gathering all necessary information, on obtaining which they affix a Chinese document, containing the details of each house, on its front and also enter everything *in extenso* in books kept for the special purpose. The Cheng Hai Shien called on the foreign Consuls to sound them with regard to a tax on foreign houses, i.e., houses owned by non-Chinese. The Consuls told the Cheng Hai Shien that without instructions from their Minister at Peking they could not consent to their nationals paying any house-tax.

THE TAOTAI

has again applied to the Viceroy of this province to be allowed to resign his post. Though he has received no reply yet, persistent rumours are circulated to the effect that Taotai Yang is to be his successor.

CLAN-FIGHTS.

At Fungshun, a Hakka district no great distance from Kiayingchow, several serious clan-fights have taken place, which have induced the Shien of the place to apply to the Taotai for soldiers. The request has not been complied with. It is a noteworthy fact that wherever trouble breaks out in this district, no matter of what nature and to what extent, the official of the place concerned usually appeals to the Taotai for assistance, but it appears problematical how the latter is to satisfy constant and repeated demands for succour when he has under his command at Chowchowfoo only about 2,000 soldiers.

TAX ON KEROSENE OIL.

Two influential and wealthy Chinese have petitioned the Viceroy of this province to allow them to impose a tax of five cents on every case

of kerosene oil that is imported, for which privilege they are prepared to contribute to the Government (i.e., to the Viceroy) \$4,000 per annum, and after a lapse of ten years to present the Government with a bonus of \$10,000. As was to be expected, the Viceroy readily agreed to their proposals. The Taotai, presumably under instruction from his chief at Canton, deputed a *weiyuan* to call upon the Consuls here and enquire whether they have any objections to a tax on kerosene being levied. The Consuls informed the *weiyuan* that they could not give their permission to such a new departure, as it rested entirely with the foreign merchants interested in the oil trade. The promoters of this scheme have approached the compradores of the foreign Hongs with a view to coming to some arrangement, and I learn from a very reliable source that the compradores would not lend their assistance to an undertaking which may injure the very flourishing kerosene oil trade of this port. It is trusted that the attempts of the two Chinese to make a fortune—for such would be the case—at the expense of the population at large will be frustrated by the foreign merchants refusing their consent to this new scheme. I am informed that the United States Consul at Foochow strenuously opposed a similar plan which was mooted there some time ago.

VLADIVOSTOCK NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Vladivostock, 14th October.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

The official opening of the big railroad bridge built by the Chinese Eastern Railway on the Sungary River took place several days ago. The bridge presents one of the many magnificent structures on the railway line. All the local authorities and officials of the road were present at the opening ceremony, and after a service held by the clergy according to the rites of the Russian church, several locomotives were chained together and have several times crossed the bridge.

According to reports received from station-masters of the above railway, on the 3rd October there remained unladen but 100 versts (80 miles) of rails, and, when completed, through traffic will begin on the entire road, connecting with the line of the Trans-Baikal Railway.

AN EXPECTED VISITOR.

In accordance with the report of over a month ago with regard to the expected arrival (from St. Petersburg) at this city of the Privy Councillor Mr. P. M. Romanoff, Deputy Minister of Finance, information has now been received by the local authorities that Mr. Romanoff had already left Harbin for Nicolsk-Oussurisk on the 9th October, going by the Manchurian route, and is expected at Vladivostock about 22nd—24th October. The local Military Governor, Lieut. Gen. Tchitchagoff, returned here yesterday from Habarovsk, it is said, for the purpose of starting off to meet Mr. Romanoff *en route* to this city. It will be remembered that the visit of Mr. Romanoff is in connection with several pending important business matters concerning this port, among which is also the question as to the advisability of re-establishing here "Porto Franco" for a few more years.

BRIGANDAGE ON THE RAILWAY LINE—

FULL DETAILS.

The following are particulars of the attack made by an armed band of Chinese marauders on a small railroad station near Muren, on the Chinese Eastern Railway, as reported in local Russian newspapers:—

The special train sent from here with medical assistance to the small railroad station of Lia-Omkhe, to bring from there the people killed or wounded by the Chinese band of marauders (ex-Boxers), returned to Muren at 12 o'clock on the 9th September. It brought the railroad contractor of that place badly wounded in the head and legs, his children's nurse, fatally wounded; 4 killed and 6 wounded Russians, and 4 killed and 7 wounded Chinese labourers, who were working on the road. The wounded nurse died shortly after she was brought to Muren. As has now been learnt, the attack by the band of marauders, who numbered between 300 and 500 men,

was made about 9.45 p.m. The latter ambuscaded under a high embankment surrounding the houses of the contractors of that section and also the barracks of the Manchurian railway guards, who at that station number only 13 men. When the first volley was fired by the marauders, the guards immediately placed themselves in the intrenchments (which are made at each station on the line), from whence they repelled the fire for nearly two hours. With the first exchange of volleys, most of the Russians at the place ran for protection to the guards in the trenches, while others, fearing lest the guards would not be able to withstand the attack by a force nearly 50 times its size, preferred to flee for safety outside the limits of the attacked place and hid themselves in the grass. It is supposed that the attack was made by the band a little prematurely, as a few of the latter first approached quietly several Chinese shops and without losing time began to loot them. One Chinese shopkeeper, seeing this, ran at once to give the alarm and inform the guards, and, while running, began to blow the alarm-whistle, upon which he was fired at by the brigands pillaging the shops. Apparently the firing of a shot was to serve as a signal for the rest of the band (in ambuscade) to begin action; for immediately after a few shots were fired at the fleeing Chinaman, firing was commenced by the robbers from all sides, a hail of bullets striking on the houses and the people, who became panic-stricken and were running for safety from one place to another. In the course of two hours the marauders fired over 10,000 shots, while the guards defending the station fired about 2½ thousand. The house which most suffered was that of Contractor Sokoloff, who repelled the firing from a window of his house, whence he had no chance to escape with his wife, 5 children, and a nurse, and he was obliged therefore to remain inside, depending for protection upon the walls of the house. According to an eye-witness, the house was pierced with bullets all through; not only were its walls pierced, but also the floor, ceiling and even the brick-oven. By some miracle, the contractor's wife and children, who were lying prostrate from fright on the floor in the middle of the room, were not struck by a single bullet. The only persons wounded, as stated above, were the contractor himself and the nurse, the latter dying from the wounds she received in her back. Near that house were also killed a Russian labourer and a carpenter, named Butzigin. The latter, under a hail of bullets, was endeavouring to remove from the house the women and children and carry them to a safe place in the trenches. He succeeded in carrying away one of the children, whom he handed over half way from the trenches to another man and was speedily returning to remove the rest of the family; but as he approached the house, he was shot dead by two bullets from the brigands. By this time some of the band made an attack upon the house and began setting fire to it, but three soldiers of the guard bravely jumped at them from the trenches and with well aimed shots killed two of the party, causing the others to flee. Whereupon the three guards at once removed from the house the unfortunate women and children and ran back to take their places in the trenches. Among the killed was also another Russian who met his death in a barn where he had concealed himself and into which the marauders entered to ransack; a medical assistant was also found dead about half a mile from the barracks. No one is thought to have been wounded in the trenches; all the wounded and killed were those that either had no chance to run for protection to the trenches or those who preferred to look for safety outside.

As there is no telephonic or telegraphic connection at that place, there was no way to communicate at once with the nearest station regarding the threatening danger, and the only hope entertained was that several of the Russians who succeeded in escaping during the first stage of the attack would give timely warning to either of the neighbouring stations. There was not even a horse to be got, as all the horses and cattle took fright at the firing, broke loose, and ran away. One of the Russians volunteered to run for assistance to the nearest station, and accordingly set out at once for Taipling. After he had run a short distance he encountered one of the band, with whom he had a fierce struggle and who

wounded him in the head with a sword; notwithstanding which he succeeded in breaking away and safely reached Taipling, where he at once gave the alarm. The stationmaster of the latter place immediately despatched to the scene of trouble an engine with a detachment of soldiers, who arrived at the besieged place about midnight, just in the nick of time, as the thirteen guards defending the station had exhausted all their ammunition and were awaiting a final hand-to-hand fight.

As soon as the band caught sight of the rapidly approaching engine, it sent in the latter's direction several volleys, blew the signal for retreat, and, dividing into two columns, escaped to the mountains. Two of the band were found killed and probably a big number were wounded, as numerous pools of blood covered the track of their retreat. On the morning following, a captain with a party of twenty-nine Cossacks of the railway guard arrived by the first train from Muren, and at once set out in pursuit of the band. Another detachment of Cossacks has also started out from Taipling.

This attack, made by so great a number of men, was exceptional, indeed the first and only one of its kind. It is quite surprising, however, that the marauders, greatly outnumbering the Russians, caused comparatively little loss to the latter. It is also great luck that the band did not attempt at once to storm the trenches. Probably they feared a strong resistance, not knowing the exact number of the defenders; or possibly their intentions were simply to pillage the shops and stores, so as to provide themselves with all necessities for the winter.

RUSSIAN FOR THE FRENCH FORCES.

According to a telegram dated Paris, 4th October, in order to propagate the Russian language in the French Army, it has been decided to open at the Paris Military Club regular classes for studying the above language, which will be accessible to all French officers of the Military and Naval forces.

LOCAL PRESS NEWS.

According to reports of local newspapers, the Minister of Finance has perfected special regulations which will apply to shipping of Russian wares from Russian ports in Europe to the Far East, the Maritime District, and Port Arthur. These regulations are intended for abbreviating the numerous Customs formalities and will afford certain privileges to shipments that will be made to the Far East in vessels flying the Russian colours.

Permission has been granted to certain capitalists at St. Petersburg to establish a "Pacific Trading Co." to operate in various branches of trade and industry in the Okhotsk, Japan, Kamchatska and Behring Seas, also near the Island of Saghalien, on the Amur river and on the mainland of the Russian East Asiatic Territory. The Company's capital is 1,350,000 roubles.

In a short time work will be commenced on the building of five new first-class Russian battleships, all of the same type, which are to have a displacement of 12,000 tons each, with a speed of 19 knots per hour. The above warships are to be built at Russian shipbuilding yards.

At the Baltic shipbuilding yards a keel will shortly be laid for a fast cruiser, the speed of which will be 26 knots per hour. The armament of this cruiser will consist exclusively of quick-firing guns.

With the view of enlarging the Russian fleet, the Naval Department has placed an order in Germany for the building of one more second-class cruiser of the improved *Novyk* type, which was recently completed. Work on this cruiser was already begun at the Schichau Docks in Elbing, Germany, where the cruiser *Novyk* was also built. The new cruiser will be of 3,000 tons displacement, of 18,000 indicative horse power, and will have a speed of 25 knots per hour.

A number of warships of the Russian Pacific squadron now anchored at this port, will leave here in a few days, and it is said that only the first-class cruisers *Rossia* and *Admiral Nachimoff* are to remain here for the winter.

There are at present on the way to the Far East to join the Russian fleet in the Pacific 2 battleships, 4 first-class cruisers, 6 torpedo-boats and 2 transports.

PEKING.

Peking, 16th October.

PAY! PAY! PAY!

On the 12th October, the Chinese bond for 450,000 taels was handed by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to the doyen of the Diplomatic Body, to be kept. The Commission of Bankers representing foreign banks in China will now take in hand the proportionate distribution of the bond, for which smaller amounts of bonds will be made out by the Chinese Government. The next thing will be to get money equal to the bonds, which at the outset will come from the different foreign Governments.

A VISITOR.

General Breckenridge, of the American Army, is here on a visit of inspection. He, with a small party, left to-day for the Great Wall.

REPAIRS AND REFURNISHING

of the Palace are progressing. The entrance looks bright and impressive. A comfortable place awaits the escaped monarchs. It is worthy of notice that the Winter Palace in the city, and the Summer Palace at the Western Hills, will not be put in order this year, but await the return and personal inspection of the Dowager Empress. This being the case, it is possible the Dowager will decide to keep a second capital at a distance, so as to be in safe quarters, should collision again arise.

A MATTER OF CEREMONY.

The head of the chief Taoist temple in the city, which is also the head of all Taoist temples in North China, is leaving with a band of priests to provide vegetable dishes for the Dowager, who has been patron of the temple.

THE NEW EDICT

of the Dowager, declaring that reform is necessary if the country is to be saved, is rather striking, and will no doubt result in changes. Still we need not suppose that the Dowager is sincere in her noble and correct utterance. She makes the announcement, for one thing, to secure the friendship of Foreign Ministers. She also is making it all right for Yung Lu, as she says her edict is based on a memorial from him. All this will no doubt deceive the unwary foreigner.

The Edict, announcing that certain offices are done away with, just as the Emperor attempted to do in 1898, is made clear by the further announcement that other Boards and Offices are to be enlarged in the scope of their duties. The officials deprived of position in one office hope to be taken on in another. This Edict may mean much, or it may mean mere shuffling. Everything depends on the right determination, and a determined sense of right. The impression is that the leaders of China are still blind leaders of the blind.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 19th inst.:—

We notice the arrival in Tientsin of Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G.

Five hundred students in Peking are said to have petitioned the Government not to abolish the Essays in the examinations.

The 3rd Bombay Cavalry is expected to leave Tientsin for India at the end of the month. Colonel Phayre and officers will be much missed.

Several of the temples in Tientsin are beginning to resume their services and ceremonies now that there are less troops about.

The *Chih Pao* learns from reliable sources that the expenses in connection with the Court's return have already totalled 13 million taels.

H. E. Sheng has prepared five Imperial cars and 200 ordinary passenger cars for the returning Court to travel from Chin-ting to Peking.

The reason the Dowager decided to celebrate her birthday in Honan is reported to be because her grandfather was formerly a governor in the province, and some say she herself was born there.

An Imperial pleasure-ground which is occupied by the Italians has two large brass lions at the gate, and the *Je Je* states the Italians were recently offered \$200,000 for them, but they have not yet been sold.

The Russian and German Governments are reported to have each demanded settlements in

Shanghai. It is not stated whether the demands are based on "right of conquest" or to accommodate "surplus population in residence."

The demolition of the Black Fort is going on rapidly. The tower is only just visible over the wall, the parapets having all been removed. The work of destruction is perfectly simple and does not apparently require more skill than ordinary labourers possess.

Those who remember the previous performance of *Cox and Box* here will need no incentive from us to be present to-night, as the excellent fun then provided has been a vividly pleasant recollection with patrons of the T.A.D.C. *The Judge and the Burglar* promises equally good entertainment.

The number of drilled and well-armed troops now at the disposal of the Government was recently reported to be as follows:—38,800 Infantry and 1,000 Cavalry or Mounted Infantry, most of them armed with Mausers and Manlichers; ninety Krupp and Armstrong field pieces. It has to be remembered, however, that the above force is scattered throughout half a dozen provinces, and it would take them at least a month to mobilise, in any given district, with the extreme probability that they would not be able to meet, or would be scattered before they could combine.

FOOCHOW.

Foochow, 26th October.

Bishop David H. Moore, D.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached in the chapel of the Anglo-Chinese College on Sunday last, and on Monday left for Hinghua, where he holds the Annual Meeting of the Hinghua Mission Conference. He returns next week and holds the Foochow Annual Conference, the opening services being at Tieng An Dong on Wednesday, 30th October.

The Bishop of Victoria arrived on the 20th instant and started the following day on a round of visits to the outlying stations of the C.M.S.

The Rev. W. Banister, who paid a short visit to Foochow on his return south after a trip for the benefit of his health, preached the sermon at the British Episcopal Church on Sunday last, and left on Tuesday per *Haitan* for Hongkong. His many friends at this port were glad to see him.

With the departure of the German mail steamer *Sachsen*, Foochow society will lose a lady who has stood high in its esteem for many years, Madame Popoff, widow of the late Russian Consul-General. The charming individuality that Madame Popoff is possessed of, and her graciousness at all times, won for her the admiration of all with whom she came in contact, and the regret that home ties oblige her to leave the port is as genuine as it is general. The warm good wishes of the community go with her.

The Commissioner of Customs has notified that on and after the 11th November duty at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* will be charged on all imports with the exception of rice and other cereals, flour, gold and silver bullion and coin.

The prices obtained at Messrs. H. S. Brand & Co's auction of properties on Wednesday last showed no improvement on the depressed values of real estate ruling here of late years. Lot 1, the Hong premises on the bund occupied by Messrs. Turner & Co., were knocked down for \$8,150 and Lot 2, the residence on the hill of the late Mr. A. W. Walkinshaw, fetched only \$3,650. The buildings are somewhat old it is true, but seeing that they were originally substantially built and consequently will require but little money to be spent on them for many a long day to come; and, further, taking into account the considerable area of land enclosed in both compounds, the prices realised were undoubtedly low.

Dr. Rennie, our worthy doctor here for twenty-two years, left yesterday morning on a well-earned holiday. He travels home *via* the States and will probably be absent for twelve months. With the exception of a flying visit to Shanghai last year he had been in the port eleven years without a change. We wish him, with all his other friends, *bon voyage*, a happy meeting with his family, and the best of health to enjoy his year of rest.

The following further facts concerning the late Consul Popoff will be of interest to his friends. He was born in Orel, Russia, 19th November, 1850. He has one brother who is a Doctor of Medicine. He was educated at Orel and finished a course of study in divinity in an ecclesiastical seminary where he gave special attention to Oriental studies, more particularly the official Chinese language. He was regarded as a very good linguist. In Nov. 1877 he entered the service of the "Ministerium for Foreign Affairs" and in 1878 was appointed to Peking as Student Interpreter. He remained in Peking for nearly five years; in Sept. 1882 was assigned to duty as Consul at Foochow. In 1885 he was married in St. Petersburg and returned at once to his duties at this port. He also visited the homeland with his wife in 1892 and 1898. He left one son, named Boris, who was born in Foochow in 1887 and is at present attending school in St. Petersburg. For fidelity of service he has been honoured with the following orders of decoration:—The order of St. Stanislaus of 2nd and 3rd degree, the order of St. Anna of 2nd and 3rd degree, and the medal of the late Emperor Alexander III. A short time before his death he received the medal of the order of St. Vladimir of the 4th degree.

AGUINALDO'S SUCCESSOR.

A proclamation to the people of Cebu, issued from the insurgent headquarters on that island and re-published by the Central Filipino Committee abroad, recognising General Malvar as the head of the insurgent army in the Philippines and calling on the forces still in the field to co-operate with him, is being circulated in Manila, accompanied by a letter from General Maxilom. The following is a translation of the proclamation:—

"To the people of Cebu:

"General Malvar's manifesto dated 19th April of this year declaring himself in the meanwhile 1st Chief of the Philippine Army pending the election of a permanent head, again established material cohesion of the forces of our army, which were temporarily disorganised by the capture of one who was its chief leader, and also by the successive renditions afterwards, of various other chiefs.

"From that time, the remains of the revolution in our provinces were only allied by the connection of its aspirations.

"The expectation and uncertainty inspired by such incidents, which gave place to suppositions and rumours more or less logical, which served to sow even more discord and confusion amongst those who were still on the field, remain determined in their resolve declared to the aforementioned General, who occupies such an onerous and responsible post, but which he has assumed with courage and abnegation with the object of re-uniting his scattered organisations, which have dispersed owing to the natural accidents of war; he is re-animating his energies, without vacillating, being determined to follow on the course he has taken up.

"The history and service of General Malvar on behalf of our cause constitutes a sufficient guarantee that we should hold in our hearts faith and confidence in the future. Under these conditions our duty demands that we should second and assist him in his noble purposes and we should use all our efforts to assure that solidarity which the material forces of the revolution demand, such solidarity having for basis good organisation attained by discipline and obedience.

"Consequently, without looking for other initiative, and only obeying the dictates of our conscience for the welfare of our cause, we heartily and enthusiastically applaud the above declaration and hereby declare our adherence to, and recognise General Miguel Malvar as, Generalissimo of the Philippine Army, and it therefore behoves all those at the head of their men and in command of columns to call a meeting of the Nationalist forces notifying them of the present proclamation.

"Issued from the Filipino General Barracks, Cebu, June 24th, 1901.

"The 1st Superior Chief, Political-Military, General in Chief of Operations:

"(Signed) ARCADIO MAXILOM.

"(Published by the Central Filipino Committee abroad.)"

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

TRAMWAY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 24th October.

SIR,—I understand that your energies and influence are given to endeavour to improve the state of Hongkong by expressing your own views and publishing those of similar mind on the subjects of public health, overcrowding, means of conveyance, and all other matters that would come under Municipal Government if such obtained here. There is a point which I would like to bring before your readers as another effort to lead them to seek for further reforms.

We have heard a great deal about the proposed tramway, and it was hoped that if fares on it are made cheap enough many people might move out of the central districts to live. Now it seems to me that the proposed fares are exorbitant and will have little or no effect in the direction of relieving congestion. The people of America are, I believe, far ahead of us in the matter of cheap fares. I have heard that in New York one can go 14 miles for 5 cts., gold, riding round a great part of the city (including one or two transfers). A similar ride may be had in Montreal, I believe, at the same price. Some may say that these places have a large travelling public and can therefore afford a low fare, but I know that in Vancouver, B.C., where there is only a population of 20,000 or 30,000 the same fares obtain for a ride all round the town and suburbs, in fact, cheaper tickets are issued (my recollection is that the price is 25 cts. gold for 6 tickets).

I have lately been reading W. T. Stead's book *If Christ Came to Chicago*, and on p. 280 of the edition I am reading there is an account of a new Mayor in Detroit. He had determined to take monopolies from street traffic companies, and amongst other things he arranged to grant to a corporation the right to make a railway throughout the town under the following conditions:—Girder grooved rails to be used.—Roadway between tracks to be re-paved.—No overcrowding permitted in cars, which must be of most approved design for service and comfort.—Fare to be 25 cts. (gold) for 8 tickets, with right of transfer in city limits, and further.—The City Council is to have the right to purchase the line at a valuation to be fixed by arbitration at the expiration of 15 years, or to take over the whole plant, exclusive of rolling stock, free gratis and for nothing, at the end of 25 years.

Now, Sir, it seems to me monopolies are being formed here. The travelling public of Hongkong is to be exploited for private gain and without any compensating good in the shape of relief of congestion. I trust that your efforts and those of other public spirited people may be successful in spoiling such schemes. If the Government cannot manage otherwise, they might ask for tenders from American firms, and I feel sure that in a short time we might have a cheap and efficient tram service all round the island.—Yours, etc.,

W.

TAXING THE CHINESE ABROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 30th October.

SIR,—With reference to the remarks made in your daily issue, dated 29th instant, commenting on a note from *L. & C. Express* about Prince Ching intending to tax the Chinese residents abroad, I quite agree with you in the main point that "if they remain Chinese subjects presumably they too may legitimately be asked to help their country in distress." Yes, it is quite so, the Chinese subjects really have no objection to the taxation imposed upon them if it is a just one, and are willing to subscribe liberally too, and the indemnity no doubt could be paid in a very short time if the Court would only open their ears to the crying need of their country and introduce necessary civilised reforms into their Government. Otherwise they could not expect anything from their subjects abroad.

It is therefore unnecessary for the foreign governments to furnish the Chinese commissioners with credentials, as the Chinese themselves know perfectly well their own business, and it is well-known that the Mandarins have already lost faith in the eyes of their Chinese subjects owing to the too familiar facts, which need not be pointed out here.

As regards the recent crisis in the North it was not due to the Chinese in the Southern provinces. The foul play was only the work of a few Manchu princes and nobles, and they themselves alone should be held responsible for the result of the crime which they brought upon themselves. It is most unjust and cruel that the tax imposed solely for that purpose should be forced upon the Southern provinces. The Chinese merchants and residents abroad are mostly natives of the Southern provinces. Their relatives in China, innocent though they are, cannot escape from the tax. Why should they also be called upon to bear a share of penalty which has not been incurred by them, while some instigators are still allowed to enjoy themselves with impunity? For justice sake their property should be forfeited to pay a part of the indemnity. I am persuaded that what loss has been sustained falls more heavily on the Chinese (viz., the Kwangtung merchants, the peaceful inhabitants in Chihli, the Christians and the reform parties) than on the Manchus.

Now, should they once be granted the right to tax the Chinese residents in a foreign country, the Mandarins would take advantage of such power and would most certainly exceed the limit granted to them in their mission. Most likely the Chinese residents abroad, if they refuse, would not only be visited through their relatives in China but be subject to all sorts of oppressive treatment and threatened to be excommunicated from their motherland: it would mostly be the case that they would be denounced as traitors.

Another most regrettable thing, however, is that surely not half the sum thus collected would go to the Imperial treasurer and be honestly spent for the good of their country.

It is therefore very unfair for the *L. & C. Express* to advocate that credentials be refused to the Chinese commissioners straight in their face. The Powers, if really interested in the Chinese questions, should strongly impress upon the Chinese Court the necessity of reforming their Government.—Yours, etc.,

CHINESE ABROAD.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 29th October.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.

LEE LAI CHUEN v. NG KING TING.

This was a case in which Lee Lai Chuen, master of the firm of Lee Ying Lim, merchants, 1, Saiwo Lane, Hongkong, sued Ng King Ting, broker, 61, Wellington Street, for the return of nine cases of human hair wrongfully converted, it was alleged, by the defendant, or for \$1,000, the said cases being valued at \$1,350, and plaintiff waiving \$350, part of the value of the cases, in order to bring the suit in Summary Jurisdiction.

Mr. J. T. Reece, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, solicitor, for the defendant.

Mr. Reece, in opening the case, said he desired the Court to grant an adjournment, as several important documents to be produced in the case were in course of translation. He was in possession, however, of a rough translation, if his Lordship desired to proceed.

His Lordship thought it best to go on with the case. Should anything important turn on a special clause, they could have it verified.

Mr. Reece stated that the plaintiff was now sole master of the Lee Ying Lim firm. About February of this year there were other two partners besides himself. On 3th February the cases referred to were despatched from a shop in Canton, in which plaintiff was also a partner, to Hongkong, but for some reason the consignee would not take them and they were handed over

to the defendant. An arrangement was come to whereby the goods were lodged in a godown and a promissory note was given on the security. Meanwhile, plaintiff became sole partner of the firm. On 27th May and on 16th June \$500 of the \$800 loan upon the goods were paid off by the plaintiff, and on 21st September the balance of \$300 was repaid. Plaintiff then wished to get back the goods deposited in the godown. Defendant said he had lost the godown receipt. His client demanded the return of the goods, but was told that they had been handed over to Ng King Ting.

After hearing evidence his Lordship gave judgment for defendant with costs.

The plaintiff Lee Lai Chuen was committed to prison for one month for perjury in connection with the case.

Thursday, 31st October.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE,
ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

FUNG WA CHUN AND OTHERS v.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

These were cases in which Fung Wa Chun, Wong Wai On, Wong Wai Fat, Lui A Tan, and Lui Kun Tai asked for leave to appeal from certain recent decisions of the Land Court, the Attorney-General being respondent.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, barrister, instructed by Mr. H. F. R. Brayne, solicitor, appeared for appellants and made the motion.

His Lordship adjourned the hearing *sine die* to enable counsels to read the voluminous evidence in the case.

SPORTING AND OTHER NOTES.

There are already a good many of the griffins on the race-course every morning, all doing a certain amount of work, and those that have already begun must get a pull over the others in the long run. Mr. Master is a very regular attendant, and he has a string of half a dozen or more. Mr. Bruton is down most mornings and has a couple of last year's griffins, which are at present both on the big side. Mr. Cruickshank is down occasionally and gets through a lot when he turns up. Of course there is no fast work yet being done. Many of the ponies must still be suffering from the effects of the journey from Australia and must have coughs and colds hanging about them. What most of them want is plenty of fresh air and walking exercise; there is no fear of overdoing that. There is generally a bit of fun to be seen most mornings, as some of them can buck a bit and there are often one or two riderless ponies on the course. Some people say that horses as a rule won't buck off their native soil, or that at least they are not so likely to do so, but some of the best performers on the pig-skin have parted company with their mounts; in fact hardly a morning passes without there being some one in trouble. No doubt after the cricket week the regular training will begin, and it will be interesting to see whether the ponies that have had nearly a month of it look any better than those which have not yet been seen.

Two very pretty weddings took place this week, those of Mr. John Hastings with Miss Edmunds on Monday and of Mr. C. Pemberton with Miss Hooper on Tuesday. The former was solemnised at the Peak Church, and after the ceremony the guests adjourned to "The Falls," the residence of Mr. Wilkinson. The bride, who looked extremely charming, wore a dress of rich white satin with yoke and sleeves of tucked chiffon, and a sash of the same material caught up with bunches of orange blossom. The bodice was also trimmed with chiffon and orange blossom. The veil was of white tulle with beautiful lace appliqued on to it and a wreath of orange blossom in her hair. The bride also wore a lovely necklace with large pendant of opals, and a beautiful pearl and blue enamel brooch. The travelling dress was a coat and skirt of green cloth, with a hat of burnt straw, trimmed with bows of black glacé silk. Amongst the guests was Mrs. Edmunds, the bride's mother, who wore a dress of rich pearl-grey moiré silk profusely trimmed with old Honiton

lace, and a black and white toque with red flowers. Mrs. Retallick wore a tailor-made coat and skirt of black and white shepherd's plaid with white satin front and a ruffle of white tulle and ribbon, and a black lace hat. Mrs. Playfair wore a very pretty muslin dress trimmed with lace and chiffon, and a charming hat of black chiffon with large ostrich feathers. Mrs. Ritchie wore a pretty coat and skirt of green cloth, with a large collar of white satin and lace, and a big black hat, and Mrs. Simpson had on a charming dress of cornflower blue voile with vest of tucked chiffon and lace, and a black hat with ostrich feathers. Mrs. Grist had a very handsome dress of violet cloth with velvet *appliqué*. Amongst others who were present I noticed the Hon. Mrs. Bertie, Mrs. Bell, the Misses Hutchings, Mrs. Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. Harston, Mr. and Mrs. Mossop, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Slade, Mrs. R. Leigh, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. Justice Wise, Sir Thomas Jackson, and several others.

The marriage of Mr. Pemberton with Miss Hooper took place on Tuesday at the Cathedral, and a reception was afterwards held at "St. Andrew's," Barker Road, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Playfair. The bride was given away by Mr. Playfair, and Mr. Lowe was the best man, Mrs. Playfair being escorted by Mr. Tomlin. The bride was dressed in a beautiful dress of white *crepe de chine* over silk, the skirt and body being trimmed with rich lace; the skirt had a long Empire train of *crepe de chine* hanging from both shoulders. She wore a tulle veil with orange blossom in her hair, and looked quite lovely. The travelling dress was fine French grey cloth trimmed with white, very pretty, and a grey hat to match, with white ostrich feathers. Miss Nancy Playfair officiated as bridesmaid at both weddings and looked sweet in a much tucked and lace-frilled dress of white lawn and a crinkled straw hat with choux of white silk, and a large silk sash; she made a most demure and self-possessed little bridesmaid. Mrs. Playfair wore a black and white muslin dress with a vest of tucked chiffon and bands of narrow black velvet, and made a capital hostess. At the reception Mrs. Fourteenth wore a very handsome dress of blue silk richly trimmed with coffee-coloured lace, a bolero of silk lace, and a large black hat. Mrs. Winter had on a pretty white silk blouse of alternate tucks and lace, with a very smart white straw hat trimmed with a wreath of black and white daisies round the brim. Mrs. Peter, whom I did not see at the reception, but who was at the church, had a beautiful dress of creamy lace over green silk and a swathed belt panne, with black velvet hat. Amongst others at the reception I saw Mrs. Retallick and the Misses Hutchings, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. Harston, and others. The presents were numerous and handsome, and there was a specially lovely bracelet of gold with blue enamel diamonds.

VETERAN.

The Saigon *Opinion* draws attention to the terrible and prolonged sufferings endured in the port of Saigon by more than seven hundred convict prisoners on board the Russian steamer *Yaroslavl*. This vessel on her way from Odessa to Vladivostok broke down, and stopped at Saigon for repairs. On the 14th October, the vessel had already been over a month at Saigon, and apparently was likely to be detained some indefinite time further. On account of the rigid discipline to which prisoners are subjected, they have to remain confined in the tween decks, in iron-barred compartments or cages. In the morning they are sent up for a short time to the forward part of the deck, they get a douche, and are anew locked up down below. To keep seven hundred human beings shut up in the lower decks of a ship for a whole month in the great heat of Saigon is, the *Opinion* properly urges, a pure cruelty. The article, which is headed "Un Peu d'Humanité, S.V.P.," continues:—*On fait des soirées pour les Boers de Colombo qui eux du moins sont à l'air libre, et l'on crie "Vive la Russie," quand des malheureux agonisent dans des cages et que leurs gardes chiourmes s'alcoolisent patriotiquement dans nos cafés et nos lupanars.* The French writer deserves all honour for his honourable outspokenness.

CRICKET.

MAJOR DOREHILL'S XI v. MAJOR DYSON'S XI.

The fall of the coin favouring the R. A. Major, his XI. opened on the 28th ult. with Burnie and Doctor against Smith and Lee, but in a very piano manner. With an extra mid-off on guard, Burnie could not get in his favour, to off-drive, whilst Doctor played watchful cricket till one of Lee's dropped on the bails. This made one for 30. Dixon had previously relieved Smith, and Major Beresford-Ash had filled the vacancy. After eight more runs, Burnie was finely held at mid-off by Lowe, and retired for a steady 21, in which we should like to have seen a greater variety of strokes. Dixon followed up his initial success by getting Mackenzie (who had not practised last week) caught at point and by clean bowling Major Dorehill. In the midst of this *débacle*, the R.W.F. Major was showing command over the bowling. At tiffin time, however, 60 runs only had been scored in 75 minutes at the cost of four wickets. After tiffin, the innings was resumed by Radcliffe and the not out, neither of whom increased the score, cover securing the R.E. off Dixon (whose analysis was now 7 overs, 3 maidens, 7 runs, 4 wickets), and Smith bowling the R.W.F., to whom we look for many a good score this season, and especially in the coming contests. Six for 60 was not inspiring. When his side was in this bad way, Cox, as on many another occasion when something had to be done by someone, played one of his brilliant, forcing games, and again proved that he is an indispensable man in an XI. His coolness and pluck in a tight corner need no praise in Hongkong; and when to these qualities are added safety and dash in the field, his value to a side may be accurately gauged. By a coincidence, the man who helped him to put a different complexion on the game was Arthur, who shared with him the great distinction of winning the match against Shanghai in 1897 in Hongkong. Between them the two scored 87 out of the total of 177. Arthur's innings was an excellent display, and in it he made numerous good strokes. More strength to the elbows of both these good cricketers! As regards the bowling, Dixon seemed to puzzle the batsmen, and had an enviable analysis, until Cox flogged him over the ground. He was given a good trial and came out of it satisfactorily. An improvement was shown in the fielding; and of the only two catches missed, one was due to a misunderstanding, and the other to long-field being hampered by the ropes of the screen. As regards running between wickets, Dorehill and Beresford-Ash, Cox and Arthur, and, on the other side, Clifton Brown and Smith made the most of their opportunities.

With 178 to win and 2½ hours for the job, Maitland and Kriekenbeck started for Dyson's side. The former's traditional and by no means legendary luck favoured him and enabled him to compile a substantial 45, which was not perhaps so vigorous as usual, as witness only two 4's; moreover, Doctor's bowling perplexed him at times. By degrees the score reached 48 before Kriekenbeck was caught off a bumping first ball of the fast change bowler, and withdrew for a sound 17. Dixon succeeded, but was content to play himself in whilst his partner made the runs. The recruit, however, had, we regret to say, to retire hurt; and though he resumed his essay, by permission, later on, he was probably not feeling entirely himself, notwithstanding that it was only a capital catch by Cox which dismissed him. Here a rot set in, for, with an addition of 4 runs, Preedy, Burke, Dyson and Maitland had to retire to the Pavilion. The score was 68 for 5 when Smith and Waymouth became associated and added 17 before the latter gave Doctor an easy one at short leg. At 85 Clifton Brown joined Smith, and the pair stayed together till the game was won and the score had reached 188, when Smith, in hitting out, was cleverly taken by the bowler off a hot, straight drive. He played a useful innings, which may cause opinion to veer from N.W. (not worthy) to S.E. (some-what eligible). Two more wickets fell, and stumps were drawn at 5.15, with the score at 124 for 9 wickets. Enough praise cannot be awarded to the Argonaut batsman for his steadiness, which developed into a forcing game, at a critical point: his 61 not out was an admirable display. The fielding was of uneven quality and was

marked by extremes as between individuals: but we must say that Cox was easily best. Morrison secured 8 wickets for 46 runs, a startling analysis on a wicket which did not prove to be more than a bit bumpy: but luck was as much in his favour as it was against Doctor.

We are glad to notice that H.E. the Governor was again on the ground.

The match this week will begin at 2 p.m. on Friday and be resumed at 11 a.m. on Saturday, when a XII of the Club will play a XVI of the Club. But let no one wrongly conclude that the XII will include the XI: for the selection has not yet been made, and is not likely to be made till this match has afforded a further test of present form.

We hope that the reserved pitch will be much frequented this week, and would remind some of the cricketing public that the entertainment fund subscription list is not yet closed and that no one is going round cap in hand.

Appended are the score and analysis:—

MAJOR DOREHILL'S XI.	
C. M. G. Burnie, c Lowe, b Dixon	21
M. J. Doctor, b Lee	9
Major Beresford-Ash, R.W.F., b Smith	18
A. Mackenzie, c Maitland, b Dixon	2
Major Dorehill, R.A., b Dixon	6
Capt. Radcliffe, R.E., c Kriekenbeck, b Dixon	0
P. A. Cox, c Kriekenbeck, b Preedy	54
Capt. Clapham, R.A., c Dyson, b Smith	10
J. Hooper, b Dixon	10
H. Arthur, not out	33
Morrison, c Dyson, b Preedy	10
Extras	4
Total	177

MAJOR DYSON'S XI.	
F. Maitland, b Doctor	45
Lieut. Kriekenbeck, c Arthur, b Morrison	17
W. E. Dixon, c Cox, b Morrison	0
Private Preedy, b Morrison	0
Lieut. Burke, 22nd B.I., b Morrison	1
Major Dyson, A.P.D., c Hooper, b Morrison	0
T. Sercombe Smith, c and b Morrison	57
Capt. Waymouth, R.A., c Doctor, b Morrison	5
Lieut. Clifton Brown, R.N., not out	61
A. E. Lowe, b Morrison	0
J. E. Lee, did not bat	
Extras	8
Total (for 9 wickets)	194

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MAJOR DOREHILL'S XI.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sercombe Smith	13	5	30	2
Lee	17	2	52	1
Dixon	12	3	52	5
Waymouth	5	1	17	—
Preedy	5.2	—	22	2

MAJOR DYSON'S XI.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mackenzie	9	—	31	—
Doctor	18	7	47	1
Morrison	12.5	2	46	8
Cox	5	—	31	—
Dorehill	6	1	22	—
Burnie	2	—	9	—

H.M.S. "OCEAN" v. H.M.S. "ENDYMION."

This match was played at the Happy Valley on Saturday, 26th October. For H.M.S. Ocean Fitch took 7 wickets for 12 runs.

H.M.S. "ENDYMION."	
Paymaster Neat, c Lampen, b Barrett	2
Nav. Inst. Franklin, b Fitch	6
Lieut. Johnson, b Barrett	0
Lieut. Richmond, c Barrett, b Fitch	5
Lieut. Dalrymple, c Jackson, b Fitch	0
Lieut. Gascoigne, b Fitch	7
Mids. Robinson, b Fitch	0
Mids. Bayly, b Fitch	9
Corpl. Price, c and b Fitch	8
Mids. Thurstan, c Ridings, b Barrett	6
Mids. McGachen, not out	0
Bye	1
Total	44

H.M.S. "OCEAN."	
Mids. Selby, c Robinson, b Dalrymple	9
Lieut. Ridings, R.M.A., c Richmond, b Franklin	11
Lieut. Jackson, c Price, b Franklin	1
Mids. Barrett, b Franklin	35
Mids. Lewis, b Dalrymple	1
Nav. Inst. Fitch, c Richmond, b Neat	31
Lieut. Lampen, R.M.L.I., c Richmond, b Neat	13
Mids. Hayle, not out	27
Mids. Dubs, c Price, b Neat	0
Lieut. Cochrane, c Franklin, b Neat	8
Sub-Lieut. Colville, c Price, b Neat	13
Byes	10
Total	159

H.K.F.C. XII v. CAPTAIN WAYMOUTH'S TEAM.

A match between these teams was begun on Friday at 2 p.m. and continued on Saturday at 11 a.m. Captain Waymouth's side was the first to bat. The most notable feature of the game was Hancock's 70, a result achieved by careful batting combined with judicious dash. He and Frankland were the first to face the bowling. He played very well at the beginning and scored rapidly until 30 stood to his credit, though lucky in being missed at 29, and took a comparatively long time to travel from 30 to 40. Afterwards, Hancock showed improved hitting form and was caught by Clifton Browne at wicket off Sercombe Smith. Greatorex, who scored a very good 45, was particularly effective on the leg and had quite a number of nice strokes. As to the bowling, Preedy had 1 wicket for 30 runs, Lee 4 for 51, Dorehill 2 for 35, Sercombe Smith 1 for 17, and Cox 3 for 18. Stumps were drawn at 5 o'clock. Score on Friday night:—

CAPT. WAYMOUTH'S TEAM.	
H. R. Hancock, c Clifton Browne, b Sercombe Smith	70
C. S. P. Frankland, R.N., b Preedy	7
Bombadier Cooles, b Lee	0
W. E. Dixon, c Sercombe Smith, b Lee	9
Gunner Greatorex, c Coolie, b Cox	45
Lieut. Wood, R.N., b Cox	4
Lieut. Bird, Rajputs, b Cox	3
Capt. Cadogan, R.W.F., c Burnie, b Lee	6
A. C. Mackenzie, c Burnie, b Dorehill	8
Capt. Radcliffe, R.A., c Beresford-Ash, b Lee	0
Capt. Waymouth, R.A., b Dorehill	0
Lieut. Ross, R.N., not out	0
Extras	12
Total (for 11 wickets)	164

The Straits papers state that owing to the departure of the 16th M.I. from Singapore on or about the 16th November, it appears to be pretty certain that Capt. R. H. Dewing, who is on leave in Japan, will have to pass through Hongkong on his return before the Straits cricket team arrives here. In that case the Straits team will lose its strongest cricketer, which is a pity.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. H.M.S. "ARGONAUT."

On Saturday, the 26th ult., the opening game of the season was played on the Happy Valley ground between the Hongkong Football Club and a team from H.M.S. *Argonaut*. There was a big attendance of spectators, including of course a large number of the "handy men," who had come on shore to lend their comrades countenance and encouragement. The teams were:—

H.K.F.C.—Goal, H. S. Bevan; backs, C. T. Kew and W. H. Howard; half-backs, S. L. Jenkins, I. V. Bennett, and W. T. Caulfield; forwards, E. Burns-Pye, G. H. Edwards, H. Von der Pfordten, W. W. Clark and A. M. Beattie.

H.M.S. *Argonaut*—Goal, A. J. Robinson; backs, J. Morrison and R. Jarman; half-backs, W. Chissold, H. Hedge and W. J. Percy; forwards, E. Ainsley, G. Maxted, T. Paton, G. Stevens, and J. Callaghan.

From the kick off the *Argonauts* began at once to press, and before many minutes Ainsley had the ball in the net. He was ruled off-side, however, and the goal disallowed. The goal-kick was followed by some tricky play in midfield, which ended by the home team having their first look in at their opponents' defence, but this resulted only in a bye owing to weak shooting. Before long the Club made another good try for goal. After a splendid run, Jenkins sent in a dead shot, which, however, was safely negotiated by Robinson. Play was very fast, but the shooting was erratic, and each goal was visited often without result. Several times the Club looked like scoring, and they had one fine scrimmage in front of goal, ending in a fruitless corner. Half-time arrived without any points having been registered.

On resuming, the *Argonauts* recommenced their pressing tactics, and a dangerous run was stopped by Bevan. But in doing so the goalkeeper handled the ball outside the line, and a free kick was accordingly awarded. From this the *Argonauts* made a hard try for goal, but

without result, the home team clearing pluckily and carrying play to the other end. Stevens was not long in returning to the attack. He had a magnificent run up the wing, but, owing to the unpleasant attentions of Jenkins and Kew, had to risk a long shot across the goal mouth, and this Ainsley missed. Before long Stevens and Ainsley succeeded between them in securing the first and only goal of the match. Stevens carried the ball well up the field, passed it across to the opposite wing, and Ainsley cleverly landed it in the net. This happened when there were only some five or ten minutes left to play. The home team forced the pace during the remainder of the game and made some exceedingly good tries for goal, but were unable to break through the strong defence of the *Argonauts*.

Result—*Argonaut*, one goal; H.K.F.C., nil.

The *Argonauts* showed superior stamina and staying power; the Club excelled in short passing and tricky forward play. On the home side some very good work was put in by Kew, Jenkins, Burns-Pye, and Howard. Bevan played a nice game, though showing a dangerous tendency to leave his goal. The forwards vinced speed and clever combination but failed when it came to shooting. On the visitors' side the most notable play was that of Stevens and Ainsley. Hodge at centre half also distinguished himself, and the back division generally gave a good account of themselves. It should be mentioned that the home team played at a disadvantage owing to the absence of several of their front-rank men, Russell, Bonnar, Lowe and Danby all being unable to appear.

The Hongkong Football Club has arranged the following fixtures:—Monday, November 4, the Club "A" team v. officers of H.M.S. *Ocean* (return), 4.30 p.m.; Tuesday, November 5, Rugby match v. Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Army Temperance Football Club, at 4.30 p.m.; Saturday, November 9, v. 25th Company, E.D., R.A., at 4.15 p.m.

H.K.F.C. "A" TEAM v. OFFICERS OF H.M.S. "ARGONAUT."

This match was played at Happy Valley on the 28th ult. The *Argonauts* started the game, and, after some erratic kicking had to play the ball in their own territory. Their custodian returned two easy shots, but the pressure continued nasty, and was only relieved by an unproductive corner kick on the left wing. Play was then transferred to the opposite end of the field, and a neat shot from the centre-forward of the visiting team was smartly stopped by the Club's backs. The game was assuming a much better aspect all round, although the combination could have been improved. With a hard-working, if at times selfish, line of forwards, the custodians on each side were kept busy. A good try came from the *Argonauts*, but their outside-right man, Brown, fluked a nice pass and shot on the wrong side of the net. From the goal-kick the ball was carried up the Club's left wing, but a pass by the outside man was not taken up in time, and the *Argonauts'* custodian returned the leather to mid-field. The visitors now returned the visit, and had bad luck in not scoring, a swift ball from the left wing being saved by the Club's custodian more by luck than by judgment. The ball, weakly sent out, was again captured by the *Argonauts*, who were this time successful in scoring. Three minutes before half-time they recorded a second goal.

Half-time:—*Argonauts*, 2; Club Team, 0.

The *Argonauts* assumed the aggressive after the interval, but their first ball was sent clean into the goalkeeper's hands. The home team's forwards took charge from the kick-out, and sprinted up the field. The outside right got the pass, but was slow, and gave the left man of the opposing backs an opportunity that resulted in the centring of the ball. A couple of minutes later some nice combination work on the part of the Club had its reward in the netting of the ball. This was nearly counter-balanced soon after by the *Argonauts*, from whose left wing came a shot that struck the bar and just missed the net by inches. A goal behind and with ten minutes to play, the Club began to force the game, and five minutes later they reduced their opponents' majority, and the match ended in a draw of two goals all

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT AT THE SOLDIERS' CLUB.

On the 29th ult., before a large audience of soldiers, sailors, volunteers, and policemen, the Garrison Billiard Tournament at the Soldiers' Club came to a close, the team of the 2nd Battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers defeating the Hongkong Volunteers by six games to two. H.E. Major-General Sir Wm. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops) was present, as he has also been on several previous occasions during the tournament. It was noticed that he watched each game closely, and his interest in the play was very evident.

The tournament, which commenced on 3rd October, attracted eight entries of eight men in each team: The Royal Navy and Royal Marines entered one team, as also did the R.G.A., R.E., H.K.V.C. and H.K. Police. The Royal Welch Fusiliers entered two teams, which were unluckily drawn against each other in the first round.

The following were the results:—

FIRST ROUND.

R.A. beat H.K. Police.

R.W.F. ("A" team) beat R.W.F. ("B" team).

H.K.V.C. beat R.E.

R.N. beat Departmental Corps.

SECOND ROUND.

H.K.V.C. beat R.G.A.

R.W.F. beat R.N.

FINAL.

R.W.F. ("A" team) beat H.K.V.C.

The Royal Welch Fusiliers defeating the Volunteers in the final, have won the silver cup presented by the Club and the eight silver match-boxes. The names of the winning team are:—S.M. E. Hickman, Pte. Worthington, Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Keating, Pte. Green, Sergt. R. Jones, Pte. Gomer, Sergt. J. Jones, and Pte. Gilks.

RAILWAYS IN YUNNAN.

"Viator" writes to the *Pioneer*:—In an article in your issue of August 26th, entitled "The Viceroy's trip to Burma" you have given what appears to me so erroneous an impression of the possibilities of railway extensions into Yunnan that I would ask your leave to write somewhat at length on the subject. To begin with, judging from your article, your information is derived from Captain Wingate's account of his journey across China in 1898. It was a very fine journey, but the author had a mere bowing acquaintance with the proposed line from the Kunlong Ferry to Tali-fu and Yunnan-fu. He visited Yunnan city, it is true, and also crossed the proposed line in the Nam Ting Valley near Kunlong, but the rest of his journey in Yunnan was over country where no one but a lunatic would suggest a railway being built; it does not therefore require any great power of observation to decide that it was impossible to build a railway in the part of the country where he travelled, but this no more practically settles the question of the possibilities of running railways into Yunnan than it would if a globe-trotter were to touch at Madras on his steamer, then go to Calcutta and travelling thence overland direct to Bombay, settle the question as to the possibility of a railway being constructed from Madras.

In another portion of your article you mention that "according to Captain Wingate, surveys have shown that a railway could be laid from Myitkyina . . . or from some point between Myitkyina and Bhamo to Momien in Western Yunnan." Anyone who knows that portion of the frontier will agree with me that this is an absolute impossibility, except at one point and that is from Bhamo itself. This brings me to the two projects which are both feasible and which have both been carefully examined by the late Captain Watts-Jones, R.E., as carefully, that is to say, as can be done on a preliminary reconnaissance. Now that China has quieted down, travelling in Yunnan is once more safe, and experienced railway surveyors should be sent to go over the line of the proposed railway and examine it in detail. On their reports a reliable opinion may be formed, but pending that judgment should surely be suspended, or, if any one likes to

decide the question now, let them decide it on the opinions of the five officers and others who for two seasons were sent into the country for the special object of exploring it and discovering a possible line of railway, if such exists rather than on that of one traveller, who is neither a railway expert nor a surveyor.

To take the simpler project first, that of a line from Bhamo to Momien, the distance is some 72 miles; it would cross the Bhamo plain to near Myothit, then follow the Taeping Valley for a few miles through hills, but once through that portion it would run through a broad densely populated valley continuing to within a few miles of Momien when a certain amount of hill climbing has to be negotiated, but offering no engineering difficulty, owing to the broad sloping hill sides presenting excellent opportunities for gentle curves and not too steep gradients. Once in Momien the trade of the whole country round would be attracted; Tali-fu would be as near your rail-head as it would be to the French at Yunnan-fu, and although the trade at present is not huge, it would expand enormously. Nothing is more paying than a line which connects two countries of different climates and different elevations. Wheat, potatoes and many English vegetables grow in Momien, sheep flourish on the hill-sides; what would the residents of Burma give to have these things within easy reach and a magnificent climate within a night's journey? There are of course many other exports and imports, and passenger traffic through so fine a valley would of itself be sufficient to pay for the line. The Chinese, it must be remembered, are the best traders in the world, and although at first they may have had prejudices, they have taken to the few railways already built like ducks to water. I have no doubt that this line would pay commercially as well as politically. The first and only Consul we have had at Momien was also, I believe, strongly in favour of the construction of this line, and the only argument that I can conceive being raised against it is that it cannot be continued any farther; owing to the succession of lofty mountain ranges and deep valleys lying to the east, Momien would have to be the terminus.

The second project, that of a through line from Kunlong to Yunnan-fu, is a very different business. The line has been reported on as feasible, although its commercial prospects are doubtful, but if we sit with our hands folded and do nothing, we must expect the French to push on, gradually oust trade and also our political influence till Yunnan becomes, when China is partitioned, a French province overlooking from its breezy and healthy uplands our hot and fever-stricken province of Burma, a contingency one would like to contemplate.

To sum up, what I would suggest is that a regular survey of the line from Bhamo to Momien be made at once and if the line is found to be promising, push on the construction as soon as possible. With regard to the through line some experienced railway expert, whose opinion would carry weight, should go over the line proposed by the late Captain Watts-Jones. There is no other possible, so that he would not have to leave the neighbourhood of the line. We should then have a final decision on this question which might be safely accepted, but don't let the construction of the Bhamo-Momien be delayed one single moment.

The Commander of the Japanese torpedo-destroyer *Murakumo*, which was sent to the scene of the *Tsuruhiko Maru* wreck, states that the vessel is understood to have struck a rock and gone down almost immediately. On searching at Ojima and Mejima islands some railway sleepers and wreckage were discovered, but nothing to establish the exact locality of the wreck. Only one of the crew was saved, and there is no hope of salvage operations. The steamer was insured for 144,000 yen the cost 130,000 yen, and it is understood that 60,000 were expended upon repairs. It is thus estimated that the owners will lose 50,000 yen. The vessel was under contract with the Formosan Government to reach Keelung on or before the 10th inst. and this explains why she left Moji in spite of the storm warning issued by the Japanese Central Meteorological Station on the 5th.

TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WORST BUT ONE FOR 20 YEARS.

The most severe typhoon known in the Philippines for twenty years, with but one exception, occurred on the 14th and the early part of the 15th ult. The damage was widespread and devastating. At least three American soldiers lost their lives, many natives perished, houses and shipping suffered severely, and nearly all the telegraphic wires were brought down. The storm was general throughout the Archipelago, though Luzon received the heaviest part of the blow. In the city of Manila the damage was general, though Paco seemed to have suffered to a greater extent than any other part of the City. Nearly all of the streets were over a foot deep in water next morning. Calle San Marcelino from its junction with Calle Concepcion to the small bridge near the Paco convent was flooded.

The *Manila Times* account says:—The typhoon gradually asserted itself as the day progressed until four o'clock in the afternoon when the wind increased in velocity to such an extent that Number Five signal was displayed at the Captain of the Port's office as a warning to all mariners that the storm was passing to the northward close at hand and all vessels in the bay or river to look well to moorings and steamers to keep on a full head of steam to avoid danger of breaking moorings or dragging anchor. Between seven and eight o'clock the wind was blowing very strong (a maximum speed of sixty miles an hour during squalls) but shortly after midnight the gale had increased so that the mean velocity was fully seventy miles an hour. Much damage, both to life and property resulted, the most serious loss of life being aboard the small coastwise steamer *Alerta* which was bound from Subig bay to Manila. Three soldiers, Corporal Foster, Company M, Corporal Pughin, Company L, and Private Lee Company I, all of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, were washed overboard and owing to the darkness and intensity of the storm it was impossible to save them.

Down at the mouth of the river there are seven wrecks, consisting of disabled lorches and cascoes. A large bark, probably the *Pamplona* is lying on the bar opposite the light-house but it was impossible to ascertain this morning what damage she had sustained. Perhaps the worst calamity of all, down in this section of the swept district, was what befell the handsome pride of the Government fleet, the Quarantine launch *Zapote*. Captain Perry's pride broke her moorings in front of the Harbour Master's Office and went down river with that fierce current which came with the turn of the tide at midnight. Her whole upper works are carried away, smoke-stack and the tops of the housings being conspicuous by their absence. Several weeks will elapse before the *Zapote* will be in commission again. . . . The weather note of the Bureau at the Manila Observatory gives the official record of the storm as follows:—Pressure rising in all the Islands. The typhoon reached the Archipelago nearly North of Polillo Island, crossing Luzon from 5 p.m. to midnight, with a mean velocity of 167 miles per hour, being one of the most rapid typhoons which ever traversed the Island, the average velocity being only 9.8 miles for typhoons passing North of Manila. Minimum distance of centre to Manila about 60 miles. Maximum force of the wind about 60 miles an hour between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. from W.S.W. Amount of rainfall 4.063 inches.

Advices have been received in Manila to the effect that the U.S. transport *Sheridan* arrived in Nagasaki early on the 23rd ult. in a disabled condition. The *Sheridan* left Manila late on the afternoon of the 16th, and it is quite likely that she was caught in the terrible typhoon which swept the coast of Luzon. The information which has reached Manila regarding the condition of the transport is to the effect that she was badly battered and that it will require at least three weeks to put her in condition to proceed to San Francisco. The *Manila Times* of the 24th ult. says:—The transport *Warren* is being put in condition to proceed to Nagasaki to take the *Sheridan's* passengers to San Francisco. If the *Warren* can be coaled in time, and the storm which is now raging along the coast subsides, she will leave this port

on Friday afternoon. Her instructions will be to take aboard all of the sick and disabled soldiers on the *Sheridan*, and as many of the cabin passengers as she can accommodate. The Congressmen and Senators who left here on the *Sheridan*, and those who were to join her at Nagasaki, will in all probability take precedence over the other passengers in view of the fact that they must be in Washington in time to attend the opening session of Congress on the first Monday in December. The passenger list of the *Sheridan* contained the names of Congressmen Gaines, De Armond, Mercer and Weeks. Col. Tully McCrea of the Artillery Corps is in charge of the troops aboard, which consist of about one hundred and fifty sick men from the reserve hospitals, and nearly three hundred soldiers who are en route to the United States to be discharged under the provisions of the recent order directing that all men with less than three months to serve be sent to the United States. There are about two hundred general prisoners on the *Sheridan* who are being sent to the United States to serve out the unexpired portions of their sentences in military prisons. The *Sheridan* is one of the largest troopships afloat. The Quartermaster's Department refitted her in San Francisco last year at a cost of \$300,000.

GEN. VOYRON ON THE BRITISH TROOPS.

In the course of an interview which General Voyron had with a representative of the *Paris Temps* at Marseilles, the late French Commander-in-Chief in North China said, with reference to the allied troops: "The relations were more friendly between the Germans and French than between the troops of the other Powers. Operations were conducted simultaneously by the troops of both nations, and the soldiers fraternised, though the officers always maintained a certain reserve. The British troops sympathised little with the others. There were certain regrettable incidents, the cause of which may be traced to the fact that the British troops were not composed of Europeans. Great Britain brought over troops from India. The Sikhs are not soldiers as we understand them, and, in particular, as our foot soldiers and artillerymen understand them. The British troops have many more affinities with the Americans, and at any rate our troops had only a moderately friendly feeling for the British. It was not so, however, as regarded the higher commands." Between the British generals and himself (General Voyron) the greatest cordiality existed. The conventional formulæ soon disappeared from their letters, and the correspondence exchanged between General Gaselee and himself always began with the words "Mon cher général." General Voyron added he had carried away the most pleasant recollections of his relations with Sir A. Gaselee.

ANOTHER DESPERATE FIGHT IN SAMAR.

A Catbalogan despatch of the 17th ult. to the *Manila Times* says:—Samar is in a ferment of revolt. Another desperate assault of bolomen on American troops is reported, and ten more United States soldiers, brave veterans of China and the Philippines, go to join the list of those killed at Balanguingan two weeks ago. At the least six are wounded, and probably some of these will join the comrades already dead. Had it not been for the watchfulness of an American sentry, another holocaust such as occurred at Balanguingan might have to be recorded in the dark pages of the annals of the Philippine insurrection. The attack was made just at the break of dawn yesterday when the gray clouds of the morning had not yet disappeared, and everything was favourable for the silent, stealthy, and murderous approach of the savage bolomen.

At the time of the attack the detachment, consisting of forty-six men of Co. E of the Ninth Infantry, at present stationed at Tarangnan under command of Captain Schoeffel, were absent from their post on an expedition for supplies. For the night they had camped temporarily on the banks of the Gandara River, with Lieutenant Wallace in command, some distance away. Suddenly, without a word of

warning, a band of five hundred bolomen sprang out from the adjacent brush and made one savage rush at the camp. They were quick, but not quick enough to elude the watchful sentry, who with his warning shot picked off the leader of the gang, capturing the insurgent flag as it fell from the chieftain's nerveless grasp. A desperate hand-to-hand fight immediately ensued, the rifles of the Americans doing deadly execution. The insurgents fought with frenzied energy, and the detachment was about to retire against the tremendous odds, leaving its killed behind, when Lieutenant Wallace arrived with reinforcements just in time to prevent defeat and repulse with still heavier slaughter. A few more minutes and the detachment would have been wiped out. After the lieutenant and the rest of the company arrived the bolomen fell back, evidently to await further reinforcements. The Americans then buried their dead and retired with their wounded. No guns, ammunition or stores were lost, and nothing fell into the hands of the bandits which could be put to future use. The reason for retirement was the necessity of procuring surgical aid for the wounded, who were left in desperate plight.

Punitive measures will be taken and these swiftly. Early this morning two gunboats, the *Quiros* and the *Basco*, left Cavite for the scene of slaughter, and will be on hand to take part in any further engagements of like nature. Commander W. B. Fletcher is in charge of the *Quiros*, and Cadet Comfort in charge of the *Basco*.

Our contemporary in its issue of the 20th says that three hundred and thirty marines left on the previous evening on the cruiser *New York* for Catbalogan in Samar, under command of Colonel Goodrell, and continues:—"From the orders that were received the marines are destined for a season of hard hiking [?]. Preparations were being hurriedly made yesterday for this latest movement, as it is known that the natives are leaving the island by the hundreds. A passenger who has just arrived reported that he counted over fifty bancas loaded with from ten to thirty and forty men crossing and recrossing between Samar and Leyte. With the addition of the powerful tug *Wampatuck*, which sailed Friday evening, in addition to the gunboats *Quiros* and *Basco*, and with the *New York* with the detachment of marines, the coast of Samar will be well patrolled, and a stop put to the attempt of the savages to escape the consequences of their crimes.

"A rumour current yesterday is to the effect that one of the first detachments sent out after the first outbreak, upon landing at the first town, proceeded to annihilate every living body found in the district, including men, women and children. This rumour, however, has not been confirmed, and cannot be believed.

"A cablegram was received from General Hughes at Division headquarters yesterday giving a list of the dead and wounded men who participated in Wednesday's fight on the banks of the Gandara. It states that there are ten dead, eight of whom were killed outright, and two of whom died en route to the hospital at Calbayog, to which town the wounded were conveyed. One the men who died before reaching the hospital was the First Sergeant of Company E. The dangerously wounded number two; there are three men seriously and three slightly wounded, making a total of eight wounded, or two more than yesterday's despatches stated."

A Peking telegram, dated October 16th, to the *Asahi* says:—The gist of the new Russo-Chinese treaty about Manchuria is reported to be that Russia will control all work on railways and mines in Manchuria and drill the Chinese soldiers stationed in the district. Russia will withdraw one half of the Russian troops in Manchuria within two years of the date of the treaty, when order has been completely restored and the remainder of the troops will be withdrawn within three years. The railway between Shan-hai-kwan and Inkao will be restored on China undertaking that no British troops shall be transported by the railway. There are only four articles in the treaty, which is remarkable for its simple appearance, but it is said to be very cleverly drafted and to cover every necessary point.

HONGKONG.

A steam water and cargo-boat for service in the Philippines was launched on the 28th ult. from the engineering and shipbuilding works at Kowloon of Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. Another vessel for the same service is now under construction. The work is being supervised by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge notify us that they are in receipt of a letter from Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co., of Saigon, to the effect that quarantine regulations against Mani have been taken off. This is the last port against which the Saigon Government has imposed quarantine.

A fire broke out on the 26th ult. at 7.30 p.m. at No. 25, Caine Road, occupied by a Chinese family. The Fire Brigade was promptly at the scene, and with the assistance of a few civilians living in the neighbourhood managed to put out the fire before much damage was done. The front verandah where the fire first originated was completely gutted. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed that it was due to cooking in the verandah.

Special harvest thanksgiving services were held in St. Peter's Church, West Point, on the 27th ult. The church interior was tastefully decorated with fruits and flowers, and recalled to mind the season of thanksgiving at home. The Rev. T. Wright, B.A., preached at the morning service, and the Rev. J. H. France, M.A., preached at evensong. The services were very bright, appropriate hymns being sung, and were well attended. The address at evensong had special bearing on the festival, the chaplain preaching with his customary earnestness and eloquence.

We were not quite correct in stating that the A.D.C. had determined not to put on any dramatic entertainment during the Interport Cricket Week. The Club abandoned the idea of staging Pinero's *The Deacon*, but they will start the programme at the City Hall with a one-act farce by William Brough called *Trying It On*. The cast will include Messrs. C. H. P. Hay, G. H. Ardron, Capt. Hudson, I.M.S., Mrs. Cumming and Miss Hutchings. After this has been digested there is to be a musical show of various coon songs, "darky" choruses, etc., on the lines of a nigger minstrel show, in fancy costume, with a regular set scene; a certain amount of local "guy" will be introduced. Mr. E. Gumpert is stage-managing.

An enquiry was held at the Harbour Office on the 29th ult., before the Hon. Commander R. M. Rumsey, R.N., Harbour Master, into the circumstances connected with the collision on the evening of the 22nd ult. between the steam launches *Cheong Ching* and *Sin Tai-koo*. The evidence of the coxswains showed that the *Cheong Ching* was crossing from Yaumati to Hongkong, and the *Sin Tai-koo* from Queen's Statue Wharf to Stonecutters' Island. The collision took place in the middle of the harbour near the steamer *Gaelic*, and damage to the extent of between thirty and forty dollars was done to the *Cheong Ching*. The finding of the Court was that the collision was brought about by the *Cheong Ching* passing too close to the *Gaelic* and not keeping a sufficiently good lookout. Both coxswains were warned.

On the 29th ult. at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Cyril Pemberton, of the China Fire Insurance Company, was married to Miss Kate Isabel Hooper, the Rev. E. J. Hardy, military chaplain and author of *How to be Happy Though Married*, performing the ceremony, and Mr. George Lammert presiding at the organ. The bride looked charming in her attire of *crepe de chine* over soft white satin, trimmed with *appliqué* lace and insertion of a delicate cream colour, the long and graceful train being hung from the shoulders. She wore orange blossoms and myrtle in her hair, had a tulle veil, and carried a beautiful shower bouquet of white flowers. The diminutive bridesmaid, Miss Nancy Playfair, in muslin and lace, carried a basket of white flowers and wore a pretty brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by Mr. G. W. F. Playfair and the best man was Mr. A. R. Lowe. Numerous friends attended the ceremony and adjourned afterwards to "St. Andrews," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Playfair, from which house the bride was married, to offer their congratulations.

Dr. and Mrs. Bateson Wright arrived by the *Empress of India* on the 30th ult. from their holiday at home.

Mr. Marcus Warre Slade, barrister-at-law, returned to Hongkong by the *Bayern* on the 30th ult. with Mrs. Slade.

Mr. W. Milne, Acting Inspector of Shipwrights at Portsmouth, has been appointed Inspector at Hongkong.

Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Johnson, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Hongkong.

Rules concerning the collection of revenue at Cheung Chan and Ma Wan in the New Territories are published in the *Gazette*.

A notification is published in the *Gazette* that no dogs brought from Shanghai will be allowed to land in the Colony for a period of six months from the 1st inst.

Inspector Ford on Friday issued licenses for fifty more new Japanese rickshas owned by Ngan Wing Chi. On Saturday an additional fifty were put on the streets.

The only case of communicable disease reported as occurring in the Colony last week was one of enteric fever in the harbour, the sufferer being an European from the transport *Tongku*.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week shows 371 non-Chinese and 133 Chinese visitors to the former, 99 non-Chinese and 1,541 Chinese to the latter institution.

The police are investigating what at present appears to be a wholesale attempt to poison an entire family at Tai Shan village, in the New Territory. The occurrence took place on the 27th ult., and the family concerned is that of Tan Him, a farmer, who, with his wife and two children, the latter aged respectively four and eleven years, became violently sick after their evening meal—which consisted principally of fish—and showed symptoms of poisoning. On the following morning the father and uncle of Tan Him partook of some of the fish that had been left unconsumed from the night before, and they, too, soon afterwards fell sick and developed the same symptoms. Dr. Ho Ngai Hok attended the six people and had them removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where Tan Him died on Thursday. It is not yet definitely known, however, whether he died from poisoning, as he was suffering at the time of his death from pleurisy. The police took charge of the food and arrested one of the inmates of the house, a widowed daughter-in-law of the deceased Tan Him, who performed the duties of cook for the family. Traces of arsenic have been discovered in the fish, but pending its complete analysis the accused woman, who was formally charged at the Police Court on Thursday, has been remanded until Tuesday at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. J. Galloway Weir, M.P., who is on tour round the world during the Parliamentary vacation, has not been idle during his stay in Hongkong. On Friday in company with Major-General Sir William Gascoigne, he visited the barracks and military hospitals to see how the private soldier is housed and looked after. He found the barracks scrupulously clean, and was satisfied with his visit. Later Mr. Weir, accompanied by Dr. Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald (who is also a Doctor of Medicine), visited some of the Chinese dwellings in the Colony; and Dr. Macdonald's opinion is that the English language fails to express adequately the abominable insanitary condition of the slums they inspected. He is not surprised at bubonic plague being with us, but is astonished we do not have "all the plagues of Egypt" annually. Dr. Macdonald, who is a Scottish medical officer of health, thinks the successful future of Hongkong depends upon the abolition of all insanitary buildings and surroundings in the Colony, and asks the pertinent question whether the skyscrapers on the new Praya are in fulfillment of the Ordinance dealing with the restricted height of buildings. He also suggested—as we did recently—that the Sanitary Ordinances of this Colony might be redrafted on the lines of the Glasgow Sanitary Regulations. It is to be hoped that when the question of the sanitary condition of Hongkong comes before the House of Commons, Mr. Weir may be able to give a few facts gleaned from personal observation. Mr. Weir and his party visited Macao on Saturday and thence go to Canton, returning here on Wednesday next.

The *London Gazette* notifies that the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of John Thurburn, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong.

There arrived by the British transport *Itria* on the 27th ult., en route to India, the following troops:—"B" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, "A 2" Ammunition Column, and "A 22" British Field Hospital.

H.M.S. *Dido*, which arrived from Yokohama on the 25th ult., weighed anchor for home on the 30th ult. about 11.30 a.m. to the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" played by the ship's band. The ship was accorded a vociferous send off by the men of the other British men-of-war in the harbour.

The French gunboat *Decidee* and the British sloop *Phoenix* left the harbour on the 26th ult. for Pakhoi and Shanghai respectively.

H.M.S. *Sandpiper* went into dock at Kowloon on the 29th ult.

The U.S. gunboat *Princeton* arrived on the 29th ult. from the Philippines and the British transport *Muttra* from Taku. The British transport *Itria* left for Calcutta.

H.M. surveying-ship *Waterwitch* arrived from Shanghai on the 30th ult., the British gunboat *Bramble* from Weihaiwei, and the German gunboat *Itis* returned from a cruise.

The British torpedo-boat *Whiting* arrived from Shanghai on the 31st ult. H.M.S.S. *Alacrity* and *Aurora* arrived from Nagasaki and Wosung respectively, and the transport *Sumatra* from Shanghai. H.M.S. *Isis* left for home, and the transport *Muttra* for Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An act has been passed in the Philippine, creating a Mining Bureau, under the Department of the Interior, and providing a mining code for the islands.

Mr. A. G. Lyssakovsky, the new Secretary and Acting Consul at the Russian Legation, Siam, in place of Mr. A. Bobroff, is expected shortly at Bangkok from Japan.

Messrs. Douglas Lapraik's steamer *Haimun*, which reached Manila from this port on the 12th inst. in the fast time of 54 hours, has been chartered by the U.S. Government for ninety days to be used as an inter-island transport.

A Tientsin letter reports the return of Na Tung, special Ambassador to Japan, and staff to Tongku in the China Merchants' steamer *Hsinyu* on the 11th instant, and his landing the next day to take train from Tongku to Peking via Tientsin. It is further reported that Na Tung intends to hasten to Kaifeng to meet the Court on its arrival at that city from Hsian.

The *London Gazette* notifies:—Captain (now Brevet-Major) E. W. M. Norie, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Reg.), to be Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence, China Expeditionary Force, from Sept. 12, 1900, to July 21, 1901. Major S. L. Craster, R.E., is granted the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in China, whilst Deputy Director of Railways in that country.

With regard to the appointment by the British Government of the special Commission which we have already announced, Reuter's Agency in London states that Sir J. L. Mackay will have as secretaries Mr. C. Somers Cocks, of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Clark, of the Board of Trade. Sir James will proceed direct to Hongkong, and will visit in turn the more important Treaty ports in order to acquaint himself with the commercial conditions. The Chinese Commissioners are the Commissioners of Customs at Shanghai and Sheng Taotai, of Shanghai.

According to the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* of the 25th ult. the German Association in Shanghai has forwarded to the East Asiatic Association in Hamburg the following telegram:—"We request you to insist strongly in the proper quarter upon payment in each of admitted claims for indemnity. No Bonds." From previously published information in the same paper it seems that the German merchants in the North feel some apprehension lest their claims should be paid by the Chinese Government in Bonds, payable at some future date, instead of in cash; and this will explain the action taken by the German Association in the matter.

Sir James L. Mackay, K.C.I.E., left Brindisi for Hongkong on 13th ult. per P. and O. s.s. *Isis*, connecting with the s.s. *Britannia* at Port Said on 16th ult., and with the *Ballaarat* at Colombo.

A Tokyo telegram of the 23rd ult. says:—The negotiations about the Honolulu quarantine affair which have been going on between the American Government and Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister to Washington, were formally concluded a short time ago. The Japanese Minister requested the American Government (1) to reprimand the quarantine officers concerned in the affair; (2) to issue strict instructions to the officers with a view to preventing the recurrence of such an incident; (3) if in the future it should be necessary to examine lady passengers, lady officials shall be employed; (4) the American Government to send a formal apology to the Japanese Government for the affair. The American Government complied with the Japanese demand, and the unpleasant affair was thus terminated.

There is a strong belief among army officers in Manila that General Bell will be sent to Samar to take active part in the campaign that is now to be conducted on that island. The Manila authorities are rushing reinforcements to Samar. On the 21st ult. the first battalion of the Twelfth Infantry arrived in Manila. Next day the men went aboard the transport *Summer* bound for Samar. On the 22nd, the U.S. cruiser *New York* left for the scene of trouble. Major Waller, of Tientsin fame, was in command of the three hundred and thirty marines, who are expected to give an account of themselves which will sustain the splendid record made by them while in China. The gunboat *Princeton* was also under sailing orders to leave for Samar. Word has been received in Manila from Zamboanga that the Datto of the Moros at that point, upon receipt of the news of the massacre, offered the commanding officer of the American forces one thousand of his men to form an expedition to Samar, saying that if the offer was granted he would guarantee to clean up the island in one month, and this without any expense to the American government. This request of the Datto, while showing his good will and the esteem in which American occupation is held by the Mahomedans, was not accepted. The exodus of the natives from Samar still continues, but it is hoped with the late additions from the Navy sent that this will be stopped.

The following list is published in a Northern native paper of the amounts which each of the nineteen provinces will be required to pay between 1902 and 1910 towards the liquidation of the Indemnity China has to pay to the Foreign Powers on account of the disturbances in the North last year:—

	Tls.
Chihli	800,000
Kiangsu	2,500,000
Anhui	1,000,000
Shantung	900,000
Shansi	900,000
Honan	900,000
Shensi	600,000
Kansu	300,000
Chinese Turkestan	400,000
Fokien	800,000
Chékiang	1,400,000
Kiangsi	1,400,000
Hupei	1,200,000
Hunan	700,000
Szechuan	2,000,000
Kwangtung	2,000,000
Kwangsi	300,000
Yunnan	300,000
Kweichow	200,000
Total	18,800,000

It will be observed that Kiangsu is considered the richest province, having to pay Tls. 2,500,000 as its share in the above nine instalments, whilst Kweichow province is the poorest, being required to pay only Tls. 200,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.
1900-01 1899-00
lbs. lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow... 24,492,015 33,483,942

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 1st November.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 1st November.—The prices are the same as when last reported. Quotations are:—
 Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$8.65 to \$8.70 pcl.
 do. " 2, White..... 7.85 to 7.90 "
 Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ... 6.10 to 6.15 "
 do. " 2, Brown ... 5.90 to 5.95 "
 Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.60 to 8.65 "
 do. " 1, White..... 7.75 to 7.80 "
 Swatow, No. 1, Brown ... 6.00 to 6.05 "
 do. " 2, Brown ... 5.85 to 5.90 "
 Foochow Sugar Candy.....12.65 to 12.75 "
 Shekloong "10.75 to 10.80 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 1st November.—The prices are going downward, market being weak. Quotations are:—
 Saigon, Ordinary.....\$2.70 to 2.75
 " Round, Good quality 3.75 to 3.80
 " Long 3.90 to 3.95
 Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 2.85 to 2.90
 " Garden, " No. 1 3.25 to 3.30
 " White..... 3.95 to 4.00
 " Fine Cargo 4.15 to 4.20

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Imperial German Mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, sailed on the 18th September. For Singapore:—80 bags coffee. For Colombo:—2 boxes jostick, 1 case silk, 1 case curios. For Smyrna:—20 cases essentialoil. For Beyrouth:—50 cases cassia. For Odessa:—200 boxes cassia, 55 bales canes, 20 cases palmleaffans. For Trieste:—250 bales broken cassia, 150 bales raffanahaving, 50 bales waste silk. For Fiume:—100 cases cassia. For Genoa:—204 pkgs. canes, 110 bales raw silk, 50 bales waste silk, 36 rolls mats, 1 box silkpiec-goods. For Antwerp:—100 bales feathers, 24 cases ginger, 7 cases private effects, 2 cases sundries, 1 roll mats. For Amsterdam:—50 cases preserves, 50 cases Chinaware, 5 cases blackwoodware. For Amsterdam and/or Rotterdam and/or Hamburg:—50 boxes cassia. For Rotterdam:—300 cases ginger, 18 half-chests tea. For Bremen:—115 rolls matting, 75 casks ginger, 55 boxes ginger, 1 box Chinaink. For Hamburg:—221 bales canes, 156 cases ginger, 90 boxes bristles, 76 rolls mats, 75 cases essentialoil, 57 bales feathers, 13 cases blackwoodware, 11 boxes human hair, 9 boxes Chinaware, 8 cases sundries, 6 boxes camphorwoodtrunks, 5 cases vermillion, 3 boxes Chinaink, 2 cases copperware, 2 cases silverware. For Hamburg and/or London:—250 cases essentialoil. For London:—50 cases essentialoil. For Copenhagen:—85 boxes cassia.

Per steamer *Idomeneus*, sailed on the 19th September. For London:—7,917 boxes tea (scented caper)=166,257 lbs., 894 boxes tea from Canton (particulars unknown), 4,647 pkgs. Government stores, 120 pkgs. bulbs, 3,908 bales hemp, 200 bales waste silk, 150 bales feathers, 50 bales wool, 2,717 cases ginger, 500 casks ginger, 100 casks preserves, 229 cases preserves, 63 cases blackwoodware, 25 cases bristles, 20 cases shells, 14 cases cigars, 11 cases bamboo-ware, 5 cases Chinaware, 6 boxes effects, 40 bags ore, 27 pkgs. sundries. For London opt. Glasgow:—160 casks preserves, 100 casks ginger. For Glasgow opt. London:—100 casks ginger. For London opt. Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For Hamburg:—270 sacks oilcake.

Per steamer *Mogul*, sailed on the 28th September. For New York:—216 cases preserves, 206 cases blackwoodware, 500 boxes cassia, 35 cases bristles, 24 cases Chinaware, 22 cases lith. paper, 20 cases paper, 5 cases lacquer-ware, 3,268 pkgs. merchandise.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 1st November.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn: 50 bales No. 8 at \$81, 1,250 bales No. 10 at \$81 to \$93, 800 bales No. 12 at \$87 to \$95.50, 40 bales No. 16 at \$96 to \$104, 1,100 bales No. 20 at \$100 to \$110. Grey Shirtings: 1,250 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Triangle at \$4.47, 1,500 pieces 11 lbs. Juggler at \$4.62, 900 pieces 8 lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$2.97. White Shirtings: 500 pieces Blue Lion at \$6. Mexicans: 750 pieces 32 Crown at \$2.77.

COTTON YARN—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$75.00 to \$115.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece.
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.....	2.10 to 2.15
7 lbs.....	2.20 to 2.30
8.4 lbs.....	2.80 to 3.40
9 to 10 lbs.....	3.45 to 4.55
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.....	2.35 to 2.60
58 to 60 ".....	3.05 to 4.00
64 to 66 ".....	4.05 to 5.60
Fine.....	5.15 to 7.45
Book-folds.....	4.15 to 6.15
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.73 to 1.20
T. Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.....	1.80 to 1.80
7 lbs. (32 ").....	1.85 to 2.15
6 lbs. (32 "), Mexs.....	1.82 to 2.02
7 lbs. (32 ").....	2.72 to 3.20
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.).....	2.80 to 3.40
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs.....	4.00 to 6.80

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs.....	1.45 to 3.50
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Brocades—Dyed.....	— to —
Chintzes—Assorted.....	— to —
Velvets—Black, 22 in.....	0.22 to 0.50
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.21 to 0.26

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk.....	— to —
WOOLENS—.....	per yard

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.62 to 1.70
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.....	1.25 to 3.00
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.....	6.35 to 8.10
Assorted.....	6.45 to 8.20
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.00 to 30.75
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } Assorted }	11.00 to 17.00

Orleans—Plain.....	— to —
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.....	2.50 to 4.00

METALS—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod.....	4.25 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.).....	4.25 to —
Swedish Bar.....	6.75 to —
Small Round Rod.....	4.75 to —
Hoop ½ to 1 1/2 in.....	5.25 to —
Wire 15 25.....	8.50 to —
Old Wire Rope.....	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop.....	7.40 to —
Australian.....	7.30 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 20 oz.....	40.00 to —
Vivian's 14 20 oz.....	39.00 to —
Elliot's 14 20 oz.....	39.00 to —
Composition Nails.....	60.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	41.00 to —
Tin.....	69.25 to —

Tin-Plates.....	7.50 to —
Steel ½ to ¾.....	5.75 to —
New Chops 14/20 oz.....	— to —

	per picul
Quicksilver.....	166.50 to —
Window Glass.....	6.30 to —
Kerosene Oil.....	2.05 to —

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SATURDAY, 2nd October.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer.....	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand.....	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.....	1 10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.....	1/11 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....	1/11 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight.....	1/11 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	2.39 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight.....	2.43 1/2
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand.....	1.94 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	46 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight.....	47 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer.....	142 1/2
Bank, on demand.....	142 1/2

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer.....	142 1/2
Bank, on demand.....	142 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight.....	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight.....	73 1/2

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand.....	6 1/2
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ON MANILA.—

On demand.....	4 1/2
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand.....	par
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ON BATAVIA.—

On demand.....	115 1/2
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ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand.....	1 1/2
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ON SAIGON.—

On demand.....	1 1/2
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ON BANGKOK.—

On demand.....	60 1/2
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SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate.....10.41

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael.....54.25

BAR SILVER per oz.....26 1/2

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 1st November.—Business has been fairly active during the past week, and rates have been well maintained, with a tendency towards firmness. The October settlement passed off without much trouble yesterday.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled firm with sales at \$622 1/2 and \$625, and a few shares are probably still obtainable at the higher rate. The latest London quotation is £63. Nationals are on offer at \$27 1/2.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have improved to \$335 buyers. China Traders have sold and are on offer at \$58. North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 180 ex the final dividend of 5 per cent. for 1900 paid on the 25th ult. Cantons are wanted at \$157.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have sold and are in further request at the improved rate of \$365. Chinas are obtainable at \$85.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold and are in strong demand at \$35. Indo-Chinas have been placed at \$149 and \$149 1/2 and are now unobtainable under \$150. China-Manilas after sales at \$62 to \$63 are in further request at the former rate. Douglasses have been done at \$47 and \$47 1/2, but are quieter at the close. China Mutuals are unchanged. Star Ferries are in the market at \$24 1/2 (old), \$9 1/2 (new). Shell Transports, after sales at £2.12.6 and £2.15.0, are in further demand at the former quotation.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been in good request during the past few days, and the rate has advanced to \$153 1/2, at which there are buyers. Luzons continue neglected at \$25 sellers.

MINING.—Punjoms have declined to \$3 1/2 sellers. Jelebus are quiet at \$4 1/2. Raubs after sales at \$13 1/2 and \$13 1/2 are further in demand at \$14.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled steady to firm with sales at \$257 1/2 to \$290 and further buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$96, and in small lots at \$96 1/2 and \$97. The closing rate is \$96 with possible buyers. New Amoy Docks continue quiet at \$25.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have sold at \$193 and \$194, and a few shares are now offering at the former rate. Kowloon Lands have advanced to \$34 with buyers. West Points have been placed at \$65 and \$66, and there are buyers still in the market at the former quotation. Hongkong Hotels have again come into request with sales at \$137 and \$138, closing strong with buyers at \$139. Orientals have declined to \$48 with sellers. Humphreys, Estates have advanced to \$13 1/2 buyers.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have improved to Tls. 46 buyers. Laon Kung Mows are firmer at Tls. 50 buyers. Hongkong Cottons are unaltered at \$13 1/2 buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Manila Investments have been sold at the reduced rate of \$47. Green Island Cements have sold at \$22, and are now wanted at \$22 1/2. A. S. Watsons are quiet at \$16. Electrics are wanted at \$13 (old) and \$6 1/2 (new). Ropes have improved to \$180 with buyers. Ices are wanted at \$184. Dairy Farms can be placed at \$9. Tobacco shares are unchanged at quotations and without business.

MEMOS.—China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., ordinary general meeting on the 12th inst. Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., final call of \$1 per share due on the 15th inst. Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 16th inst., transfer books closed from the 2nd inst. Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	{ \$625. L'don, £63.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	15s.
Do. deferred	£1	nominal.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$27½, sellers
B. Shares	£8	\$27½, sellers
Foun. Shares	£1	\$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$1.10, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$38.
China Light & Power	\$20	\$20.
Co., Ltd.		
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9½, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$153½, buyers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco	\$50	\$50, nominal.
Invest. Co., Ltd.		
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 46, buyers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 32½.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 50, buyers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 260.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 11.
Hongkong	\$100	\$131, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$9, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$55, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$22½, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$13, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$5	\$61, sales & buyers
Hk. Steam Water	\$100	\$280, buyers
boat Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$8½, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$139, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$184, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$96.
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$180, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$290, buyers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$157.
China Fire	\$20	\$85, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$58, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$365, sales & buys.
North China	\$25	Tls. 180, ex d. buys.
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$335, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$130.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$192½, buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$13½, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$34, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$65, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$25, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$47, sales
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$325.
Jelebu	\$5	\$4½.
Queen's Mines, Ltd.	25c.	4 cents.
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	nominal.
Do. B.	\$4½	nominal.
Punjom	\$9	\$3½, sellers
Do. Perference	\$1	\$1½, sellers
Raubs	18	\$14, buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$25.
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$48, sellers
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	{ \$50	{ \$62, buyers
China Mutual Pref.	{ \$40	{ \$10, buyers
Do. Ordinary	{ £7.10	{ £7. 10s., sellers
Do. Bonus	{ £5	{ £5., sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$47.
H., Canton and M.	\$15	\$35, sales & buyers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$150, sellers
Shell Transport and	£1	£2. 12s. 6d., buys.
Trading Co.		
Star Ferry	\$10	{ \$21½, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	{ \$5	{ \$9½, sellers
United Abestos	\$4	\$9, buyers
Do	\$10	\$15.
Universal Trading	\$5	\$19½, sellers
Co., Ltd.		
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	nominal.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$10.
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$16, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, brokers.

SHANGHAI, 30th October (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report). A fair general business has been transacted during the week, while Docks show renewed activity. **INSURANCE.**—Marine. Yangtszes were taken at \$130, but other stocks are quiet. **SHIPPING.**—Indo-China S. N. Co. The market for the settlement ruled from Tls. 108.50 to 109.50, closing with sales at 109. Sales are reported for March at Tls. 115, 115.50, and 116 (there being sellers at last named rate). Shell Transports. The drop in prices brought out buyers, and several lots of shares changed hands at £2. 7s. 6d., the market closing firm with buyers at this figure. **SUGARS.**—Chinas were placed at \$152 for 31st inst. Peraks changed hands at Tls. 75. **MINING.**—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. Cash rate during earlier part of the week was steady at Tls. 9.80 to 10.00, but demand latterly brought up price to Tls. 10.40, the closing rate. Settlements are reported for November at Tls. 10.20 and 10.40, December 10.00, 10.60, 10.50, and 10.40, January 10.2½, February 10.30. **DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**—S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd. Cash rates fluctuated from Tls. 262.50 to 257.50 earlier in the week, but close with sales at Tls. 265 and sellers at this figure. Settlements are reported for November at Tls. 262.50 and 260, 267.50, December 267.50, 265, 265, 267.50 270, January 267.50, 270, 265, 277.50, March 275. A meeting of the old shareholders of S. C. Farnham, Ltd., and the Shanghai Engineering, Shipbuilding and Dock Co., Ltd., is called for the 14th November to consider the account of the Liquidators. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares sold at Tls. 295 cash and 305 for December. **LANDS.**—Shanghai were placed at Tls. 99 and are wanted. **INDUSTRIAL.**—Cotton Mills are in some request. Ewos sold at Tls. 44, 42.50, 43 and 45 cash and at 42 for January, and are wanted. **INTERNATIONALS** were purchased at Tls. 32.50. Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 42.50. Yah Loongs were placed at Tls. 10.00 and 11.00. Ices changed hands at Tls. 32 and are offering. Shanghai Rice Mill Co., Ltd. A meeting of shareholders is called for 8th November to consider the advisability of the sale of the property and undertakings of the Company. Pulp and Paper Mills were purchased at Tls. 109 and wanted. Cement shares were placed at \$21.75 locally and 22.00 and 22.25 to Hongkong. Shares are wanted. Moutrie and Co. shares sold at \$55. **TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.**—Shanghai Tugs were taken at Tls. 175. Taku Tugs are wanted. Cargo Boats are wanted. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—Sumatra Tobaccos sold at Tls. 37.50 and 35. Langkat Tobacco Co. Sales are reported at Tls. 335 to 330, for cash. Settlements were made at Tls. 365 for March, Tls. 362.50, 365 and 370 for April; December shares are in request. Central Stores were placed at \$21 and are offering. Hall and Holtz shares changed hands at \$25 and 26 ex div. **DEBENTURES.**—Shanghai Land Investment 5 per cent. sold at Tls 93, cum accrued interest. 6 per cent. Investments are wanted.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—Coromandel (str.), Ceylon (str.), Kamakura Maru (str.), Nestor (str.), Machaon (str.), Achilles (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Dardanus (str.), Izion (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—Salazie (str.), Kamakura Maru (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—Kiautschou (str.), Segovia (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Segovia (str.), Suevia (str.), Serbia (str.), Bamberg (str.), Marburg (str.), Nuernburg (str.), Strassburg (str.).

FOR TRIESTE.—Marquis Bacquehem (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Glenogle (str.), Oopack (str.), Tosa Maru (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.), Tartar (str.).

FOR PORTLAND, OR.—Knight Companion (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—Claverdale (str.), Manuel Llaguno, Adana (str.), Richmond Castle (str.).

FOR SAN DIEGO.—Kvarven (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Changsha (str.), Kasuga Maru (str.), Guthrie (str.).

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—Hiroshima Maru (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—Arratoon Apcar (str.).

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.—Mazagon (str.).

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—Bisagno (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

October—

26, Haitan, British str., from Foochow.
26, Lennox, British str., from Manila.
26, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
26, Parramatta, British str., from Singapore.
26, Prometheus, British str., from Singapore.
26, Satsuma, British str., from Amoy.
26, A. Apcar, British str., from Calcutta.
27, Chiyuen, American str., from Shanghai.
27, Flandria, German str., from Canton.
27, Hermann Menzell, Ger. str., from Chefoo.
27, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.
27, Itria, British transport, from Taku.
27, Kweiyang, British str., from Tientsin.
27, Lncia, Austrian str., from Sourabaya.
27, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
27, Picciola, German str., from Iloilo.
27, Woosung, British str., from Canton.
27, Shansi, British str., from Java.
28, Bardleur, Brit. battleship, from Yokohama.
28, Calchas, British str., from Foochow.
28, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.
28, Hongkong, French str., from Hoihow.
28, Skerryvore, British str., from Cheribon.
28, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
29, Apenrade, German str., from Haiphong.
29, Benlarig, British str., from Saigon.
29, Cheangchow, British str., from Singapore.
29, Denteros, German str., from Saigon.
29, Haiching, British str., from Foochow.
29, Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.
29, Hue, French str., from Kwongchewwan.
29, Muttra, British transport, from Taku.
29, Nuentung, German str., from Yap.
29, Princeton, U.S. gunboat, from Cante.
29, Sachsen, German str., from Shanghai.
29, Taicheong, German str., from Manila.
30, Awa Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
30, Bayern, German str., from Singapore.
30, Bramble, British gbt., from Weihaiwei.
30, Bamberg, German str., from Yokohama.
30, Ceylon, British str., from Foochow.
30, Clara, German str., from Hoihow.
30, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
30, Dr. H. J. Kiaer, Norw. str., from Chefoo.
30, Empress of India, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
30, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
30, Fushun, British str., from Shanghai.
30, Iltis, German gunboat, from a cruise.
30, Phra C. C. Klao, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
30, Victoria, Swedish str., from Saigon.
30, Waterwitch, British s.s., from Shanghai.
30, Wingsang, British str., from Shanghai.
30, Whiting, British torpedo-boat, from S'hai.
31, Alacety, British des.-bt., from Nagasaki.
31, Aurora, British cruiser, from Woosung.
31, Bunkburn, British str., from Panorokan.
31, Borneo, British str., from Singapore.
31, Chelydra, British str., from Java.
31, Taurus, Norw. str., from Moji.
31, Hopsang, British str., from Cardiff.
31, Merionethshire, British str., from London.
31, Musashino Maru, Jap. str., from Karatsu.
31, Obi, British str., from Moji.
31, Olimpo, Austrian str., from Moji.
31, Phranang, German str., from Bangkok.
31, Sumatra, British trspt., from Shanghai.
31, Pentakota, British trspt., from Taku.

November—

1, Albion, British battleship, from Amoy.
1, Charterhouse, British str., from Singapore.
1, Laisang, British str., from Calcutta.
1, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
1, Margo Minghetti, Ital. trspt., from Genoa.
1, Nanyang, German str., from Manila.
1, Quarta, German str., from Newchwang.
1, Knight Companion, Brit. str., from P'land.
1, Redpole, British gunboat, from Shanghai.
2, Marianne, Austrian str., from Mororan.
2, Miike Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
2, Salazie, French str., from Yokohama.
2, Trym, Norw. str., from Haiphong.
3, Peru, American str., from San Francisco.
3, Macduff, British str., from Moji.
3, Peiyang, German str., from Mororan.

October— DEPARTURES.

26, Bengal, British str., for Europe.
26, Decidee, French gunboat, for Pakhoi.
26, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
26, Feiching, British str., for Shanghai.
26, Highlander, British str., for Kobe.
26, Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Pakhoi.

26, Phoenix, British sloop, for Shanghai.
 26, Shikano Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 26, Suisang, British str., for Calcutta.
 26, Wuhu, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 27, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
 27, Machaon, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Mazagon, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Parramatta, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Shantung, German str., for Hankow.
 27, Prometheus, British str., for Shanghai.
 28, Cebu, American str., for Cebu.
 23, Chiyuen, American str., for Canton.
 28, Falls of Kelker, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
 28, Flandria, German str., for Shanghai.
 28, Iltis, German gunboat, for Canton.
 28, Kweiyang, British str., for Canton.
 28, Progress, German str., for Tournon.
 28, Thea, German str., for Chefoo.
 29, Doric, British str., for San Francisco.
 29, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 29, Itria, British transport, for Calcutta.
 29, Kohsichang, German str., for Swatow.
 29, Michael Jansen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
 29, Satsuma, British str., for Manila.
 29, Woosung, British str., for Ningpo.
 30, Calchas, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, Deuteros, German str., for Saigon.
 30, Dido, British cruiser, for Home.
 30, Elsa, German str., for Hongay.
 30, Fushun, British str., for Canton.
 30, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 30, Hinsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 30, Tordenskjold, Norw. str., for Bangkok.
 31, Apenrade, German str., for Hoihow.
 31, Bayern, German str., for Shanghai.
 31, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 31, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
 31, Helen A. Wyman, American ship, for Baltimore.
 31, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
 31, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 31, Isis, British cruiser, for Home.
 31, Kurdistan, British str., for Yokohama.
 31, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
 31, Muttra, British transport, for Calcutta.
 31, Sachsen, German str., for Europe.
 31, Tsinan, British str., for Shanghai.
 31, Pax, Belgian str., for Saigon.
 31, Strathgyle, British str., for Moji.
 31, Wingsang, British str., for Canton.
 31, Wongkoi, German str., for Swatow.
 31, Yuensang, British str., for Amoy.
 31, Hue, French str., for Kwongchowwan.

November—

1, Awa Maru, Japanese str., for London.
 1, Cheangchow, British str., for Amoy.
 1, Diamante, British str., for Manila.
 1, Fausang, British str., for Singapore.
 1, Glengyle, British str., for Tacoma.
 1, Sumatra, British transport, for Calcutta.
 1, Taishan, British str., for Swatow.
 2, Arratoon Apear, British str., for Calcutta.
 2, Bamberg, German str., for Hamburg.
 2, Borneo, British str., for Shanghai.
 2, Chiyuen, American str., for Bangkok.
 2, Chowfa, German str., for London.
 2, Ceylon, British str., from London.
 2, Hopsang, British str., for Nagasaki.
 2, Lucia, German str., for Saigon.
 2, Taicheong, German str., for Bangkok.
 2, Taksang, British str., for Bangkok.
 3, Clara, German str., for Hoihow.
 3, Decima, German str., for Saigon.
 3, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 3, Shansi, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Parramatta*, for Hongkong, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Godfree and son, Mrs. McCubbin and child, Capt. R. W. White, Sergt. Anson and Mr. Kerr; from Brindisi, Messrs. F. Fisher and J. W. Campbell; from Colombo, Corpl. C. F. Channdy; from Singapore, Lieut. Hendley, Messrs. E. J. F. Tisdne and Ed. Munchane; for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Laming and three children, Misses Twizell, G. M. Miller, A. A. Hart, A. G. Sollam, A. Marchbank, J. Beggs, E. Baller, F. Stellman, Mr. A. Hurm; from Singapore, from Brindisi, Mr. J. Underwood.
 Per *Loosok*, from Bangkok, Mrs. Bauer and Langemack.

Per *Kweiyang*, from Tientsin, &c., Messrs. E. Agassiz and C. Johnson.

Per *Arratoon Apear*, from Calcutta, Mesdames Fey and Adams, Messrs. Moore and Greenwood.

Per *Haiching*, from Foochow, &c., Mrs. Macintosh.

Per *Muttra*, from Taku, &c., Colonel Bond, Majors Petrie and Crawford, Captains Deas Potter, and Bay, Lieuts. Fowler, Twiss, Waterfield, Craige and Mitham.

Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Mrs. L. M. Schelleberger, Misses Mechoff and E. Trenholm, Dr. J. J. Kinyome, Messrs. W. Walsh, S. A. Knapp, J. C. Wimmer, H. Krusemann, J. H. Calender, H. Gary and L. D. McKay.

Per *Wingsang*, from Shanghai, &c., Messrs. Drake and Stewart.

Per *Dr. H. J. Kiaer*, from Newchwang, &c., Mr. Hoff.

Per *Loongmoon*, from Shanghai, Mrs. Spöner and Anderson.

Per *Awa Maru*, from Yokohama, &c., Messrs. Ponsonby and E. Shepherd.

Per *Sachsen*, from Yokohama, Mrs. H. Wallace, Mrs. Vetch, Misses Knight, Rozario, Ida Clifford, Mary Miller, Messrs. Drion, A. Kuhn, C. Iburg and family, T. D. Doctor, P. Clandel, Ballen and F. Wardle.

Per *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, Mrs. Speecher and two children, Mrs. Bannett, Mrs. B. Temple, Rev. and Mrs. Green and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Bateson-Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Whitman and child, Rev. J. W. Carling, Capt. Blaxland and Holmes, Lieut. Wilburn, Messrs. J. K. Sitwell, W. Napier and A. A. Silver, Jr.; from Yokohama, Mrs. M. Grant Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. Dann, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop and child, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Fraser, Dr. Noble, Prof. E. H. Sharp and Mr. J. McIsaac; from Kobe, Dr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Weir, Miss N. Smith; Capt. During, Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Messrs. F. Watson and W. Danby; from Nagasaki, Mrs. Hogman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron, Miss Wood, Messrs. H. A. Belden and A. J. Burie; from Shanghai, Mrs. J. W. Mathews, Mrs. Gumpert, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Vance, Miss Nicoll, Capt. Forteach, Lieut. Blake, Messrs. Shellin, D. M. Moses, J. C. Gibson, W. Mathiensen, S. S. Benjamin, C. Simpson, E. Gumpert, and T. E. Woodward.

Per *Bayern*, for Hongkong, from Hamburg, Miss R. Topdal; from Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. W. King and Mr. and Mrs. Rutter; from Genoa, Mrs. Clausen, Mrs. and Miss Moorhead, Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Longuet, Messrs. A. Kleinschmidt, Paul Stoppa and Wuthmann; for Shanghai, from Hamburg, Mrs. Leask and children, Mrs. Muir and child, Mrs. Humer, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnet, Misses M. Hume and Sauze, Princess Sithipom, Sassai and Tschun, Messrs. Eder, Schulte, R. Bell and Heheit; from Southampton, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Murray Crockett and child, Mrs. Alfred Harris and children, Mrs. Harris and child, Mrs. Hosie, Mrs. Leask and children, Mrs. K. E. Rundle and children, Mrs. Reid and children, Mrs. R. W. Shaw, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Entwistle and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Faers and family, Misses Barraclough, Davidson, Milley, Nilsson, and Richard (2), Rev. Y. J. Allen, Messrs. H. Faers and A. D. Tweedie; from Genoa, Prince Chun and suite, Mrs. v. Kronhelm, Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Murray, Rev. and Mrs. Turner and child, Miss M. M. Turner Mr. and Mrs. Hahne and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Solterbeck, Misses Elisabeth and Emma Solterbeck, Drs. Smith and A. and J. Reill, Revs. A. Annand and Eddon, Messrs. Otto Anz and Perry; for Tsingtau, from Hamburg, Miss Ottilie Baumgarten; for Nagasaki, from Genoa, Mr. M. G. Ernecke; for Kobe, from Hamburg, Mr. W. Steinsch; from Southampton, Messrs. Herbert Marshall and J. L. Wilkinson; for Yokohama, from Hamburg, Miss Else Körner; from Southampton, Misses Deaconess Hyde, Parker, Gladys Phillips and M. Stevens; from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Harvey.

Per *Ceylon*, from Kobe, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wyon; for London, Miss Thyra Bandeliers; from Shanghai, for London, Mrs. F. W. Blunt and child, Lieut.-Commander F. W. Blunt, R.N., Messrs. Wm. Day, R.N., and Clifford Scales, R.N.

Per *Borneo*, from London, for Hongkong, Misses J. E. Clarke, Hutchinson, M. E. Clarke, A. M. Baker, A. M. Finney and E. J. Ramsay, Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Walker, Qr. Master and Hon. Lieut. and Mrs. M. Clay and infant, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Benson, Lieut. M. M. Lockhart, Commander J. E. Drummond, and Mr. P. Flynn; for Shanghai, Mrs. Cecil Simpson and family, Misses Homan and Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. T. Thomas, Messrs. John Macdonald, and James Macdonald.

DEPARTED.

Per *Bengal*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mrs. Iveson, Mrs. H. Fuckeera and Mr. C. H. Ames; for Colombo, Dr. and Mrs. Crook; for London, Mr. M. B. Taylor, Miss Rivers Thompson, Sergt. Clarke, R. W. F., Mrs. Clarke and infant, Qr.-Mr. Sergt. and Mrs. Jones and children, Sergt. Blair, R. A., Mrs. Blair and children; from Shanghai, for Marseilles, Rev. Edward Pearce; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Emslie and two children and Mr. H. C. Vachell.

Per *Tosa Maru*, from Hongkong, for Nagasaki, Mr. Pitault.

Per *Hitachi Maru*, from Hongkong, for Kobe, &c., Miss G. Pamceford, Messrs. H. Isomura, Y. Hasegawa, F. Nakazawa, K. Mitutani, M. Tanaka, E. Spooner, Sebabe, Y. Hideshima, T. Thara and A. W. Clarkson.

Per *Perla*, from Hongkong, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Cortes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Maiher and children, Mrs. Sevilla, Mrs. Nepomuseno, Misses C. de la Cruz, P. de Leon, S. Cortes, E. Cortes, Tamas, Orteja, Noshi, C. de los Rozes, Masters A., C. and J. Cortes, Messrs. L. Cortes, Q. Enriquez, F. Orteja, T. W. Jazasuriya, C. de la Cruz, J. G. Dawson, F. Iarnate, J. Clara, R. Gonsales.

Per *Parramatta*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Mrs. Gale, Messrs. M. S. Hibba, E. Plessmann, L. L. Gillespie, R. W. Mansfield and A. Bastien; from Singapore, Mr. O. Thoresen; from Marseilles, Mr. J. West; from London, Mr. and Mrs. Laming and three children, Misses Twizell, G. M. Miller, A. A. Hart, M. G. Sollam, A. Mardbank, J. Baggs and E. Baller and Mr. A. Huraw.

Per *Doric*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Leiria, Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Mounsey, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Southam, Dr. Wisner, Capt. Rotherhaus, Messrs. E. Kadorsie, E. H. Aquino, Bredie, J. Farros and H. A. Meyer; for Nagasaki, Mr. E. H. White; for Kobe, Mrs. G. Grimble and children; for Yokohama, Lieut. Hitchino, Messrs. M. M. Lornghorn and T. D. McKay; for Honolulu, Mrs. M. A. Jewett; for San Francisco, Mrs. Thos. Fisher, Messrs. R. P. Grear and John W. Campbell; for Portland, Mrs. J. Schelleberger; for Chicago, Messrs. Chas. B. Schilling and L. Schober; for New York, Mr. Chas. D. Findlay; for Liverpool, Miss C. S. Burnett; for London, Mr. H. Greenwood.

DEPARTED.

Per *Bayern*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Wardle, Hon. J. J. Bell-irving, Messrs. Geo. Moffat, C. G. Bush, B. Ezra, H. P. White, Charles Jeburg, Geo. Benning.

Per *Sachsen*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. W. J. Napier, and Paul Buhl; for Penang, Mr. C. James; for Colombo, Mr. H. Horwitz; for Genoa, Dr. and Mrs. C. Thomson and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. Manuel; for Southampton, Mr. Th. Warrick; for London, Miss A. and Master Cobban, and J. Ritchie.

Per *Diamante*, for Manila, Mrs. Hoffmann, Mrs. and Miss Butler, Mrs. and Miss Hashim and two children, Mrs. B. Allen, Miss Knight, Lieut. Burke, Capt. Hobson, Messrs. M. Siva, S. A. Ramjahn, T. E. Woodward, T. M. Devilbiss, E. P. Pratt, R. L. Beckwith, A. T. Hashim, G. Krook, R. A. F. Penrose Jr., S. S. Benjamin, A. A. Silver, Jr., J. Law, J. McKenna, E. Gabina, and Steinberg.

Per *Awa Maru*, from Hongkong, for London, Mrs. and Miss Wylie, Mrs. J. C. H. Iburg and three daughters, Misses Byron and Amy Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Olsen and infant, Lieut. M. Yoshida, Messrs. Ayao Komura, Cornes, Hardie, G. R. Edwards, Hugo Marle, J. Hitomi, Y. Sudzuki, Shapcott, R. Sera, Martin, Pay-Mstr. T. Fukamidzu, K. Ohtsuko, Major Dodgson, Prof. M. Sudzuki, and Prof. Okumra.

Printed and published by ALFRED CUNNINGHAM for the Concerned, at 14, Des Vœux Road Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong.
 London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.